INSURANCE.

We all want self-Government and that too quickly.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 43— BOMBAY MONDAY FEBRUARY 20 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928 Feb.			
25 „	RAJPUTANA..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK —	KARKUNDA —	16,302
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND —		11,518
17 „	RAZMAK@† —		10,602
21 „	CHINA$ —		7,952
24 „	RANPURA —		16,601
31 „	MOOLTAN‡ —		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI —		16,650
14 „	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 „	MALOJA‡ —		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
12 „	MOREA* —		10,953
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 „	RAZMAK —	NALDERA‡ —	16,088
2 June	MACEDONIA.		11,120
9 „	MALWA * ..		10,986
16 „	CHINA ..		7,952
23 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	16,572
30 „	MANTUA ..		10,946
7 July	RANPURA* ..		16,601
14 „	MOREA —		10,953
21 „	RAZMAK —	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
28 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518

@To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only.

$EXTRA SAILING OF S. S. CHINA AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED RATES:—

1st Saloon to London A. £80. B. £70. C. £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72 B. £62, C. £56.
2nd Saloon to London A. £54 B. £52
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50. B. £48.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. MACEDONIA", on the 2nd June, 1928, and terminating with "KAISAR-I-HIND)" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows.—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for single berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1928 23rd Feb.	MANORA —	7,888
15th March	DUMANA —	8,427
5th April	MANELA —	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA —	8,441
14th June	MANORA ..	7,881

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1928 29th Mar.	NALDERA ..	Colombo and Australia.
4th Apr.	DELTA —	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
26th Apr.	NARKUNDA ..	Colombo and Australia.
24th May	MOOLTAN —	Colombo and Australia.
7th June	RAWALPINDI ..	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
Connecting at Colombo with COMORIN ..		for Australia.
5th July	RAJPUTANA ..	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
Connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA ..		for Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS. CALCUTTA & RANGOON

1928 20thFeb.	VITA —	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie
22nd „	xELLORA ..	Mombassa.
22nd „	BARJORA —	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
14th „	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi
25th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie
29th „	KHANDALLA..	East & South Africa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.		Departure	
Malacca Maru ..	5574	15	Feb.	21	Feb.
Tamatsu Maru ..	4646	20	„	1	Mar.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	23	„	4	„
Osaka Maru ..	3741	25	„	8	„
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	1	March	15	„
Tasmania Maru..	4105	7	„	18	„
Moji Maru ..	3757	18	„	29	„

*Proceeds to Karachi

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg. "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents.

Ballard Estate, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer	Arrival	Departure.
Taizan Maru ..	14th Feb.	21st Feb.
Sumatra Maru ..	14th „	24th „
Ichiyo Maru ..	9th „	29th „
Tsurushima M ..	17th „	4th Mar.
Honolulu Maru ..	24th „	8th „
Shingo Maru ..	27th „	12th „
Indo Maru ..	1st March	15th „
Shinnoh Maru ..	13th „	25th „
Celebes Maru ..	26th „	10th Apr.

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virjlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clients at the earliest by express telegrams any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M., after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market as per our clients instructions on commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars, please write to:—
THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add.: "COMEALONG."
Tel Nos. 22044-24241.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR. PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
436-437, Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 23,00,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery Montgomery)
Allahabad	Jullunder	Okara (dist.)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Can
Ambala City	Jhelum City	Peshawar City
Ambala Cant	Jamma	Patiala
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Cawnpore	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Calcutta	Kasur	Sangla Hill
Delhi	Lahore City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Simla
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Srinagar
Gojra	Multan City	
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1|2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

S. DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

"Second To None"

Mr. RANGANATH RAO, of Ranipet writes:—

"I had occasions to use the world famed ATANK NIGRAH PILLS..... I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

For a full list of all our preparations write to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Re. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road. Karachi

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY			
Valuation	Year.		Surplus d sclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs.	11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs.	27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs.	1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic man of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR
Satara City

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3|8.	Rs. 4.	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....
Address .....
Register No. .....
Date of paper .....
Time of delivery .....

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

Head Office:—CALCUTTA.
(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 85,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1926-27) Over Rs. 72,00,000.

LAST BONUS (1924) Rs. 75 per thousand for five years.
NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial.

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.
For particulars please write to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort. BOMBAY.

THE UNIVERSAL FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

Managing Agents: M. KANJI & CO.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per mo. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esmf Buildings D'Silva Street, Mazgaon, Bombay

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE Ltd

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No. Capitalists.
CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES
INSURANCE OVER Rs 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 28|10, Fowlazar St. CALCUTTA
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3 8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

WANTED,

A PROFESSOR of modern European history at Patna College on a five years' contract on Rs. 1,000—100—1,400. Applicants should possess qualifications equivalent in standard to a first class honours degree of a British University and should have had experience in teaching advanced students. Applications should be submitted to the PRINCIPAL, Patna College, Patna, E. I. Railway, before the 15th of March, 1928.

H. LAMBERT,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction,
Bihar and Orissa.

Patna,
The 13th February, 1928.

26966

THE PRESIDENCY MILLS COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office No. 19, Bank Street, Fort, on MONDAY, 20th February, 1928, at 2 p.m. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business.

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1927.

II.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

III.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

IV.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 15th to WEDNESDAY, 29th February, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
RAGAVJEE MAGANLAL & CO.,
Agents

Bombay, 9th February, 1928.

NOTICE

THE NAWANAGAR STATE has decided to hold an AGRICULTURAL and INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION and CATTLE SHOW in Jamnagar on the 9th, 10th, and 11th March, 1928.

Those intending to send their exhibits are requested to communicate with the undersigned before the end of this month so that blocks may be reserved for them. Articles of Indian manufacture will be given preference.

G. B. DESAI,
Revenue Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Jamnagar, 15th February, 1928.

29960

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of one HORTICULTURAL ASSISTANT pay upto Rs. 500 P.M.

The salary will be according to qualifications and previous practical experience on field scale. Applications must be accompanied by testimonials in original (which will be returned), stating qualifications, previous experience and must reach the undersigned before 15th March, 1928.

The selected candidate will be on probation for one year in the first instance.

ABDUL MAJID KHAN,
Directol General of
Agriculture and Co-operation,
Jammu and Kashmir Government,
Jammu.

29963

PUBLIC NOTICES.

(Notice convening the Extraordinary General Meetings of the Company for passing the Special Resolution for amending the Articles of Association of the Company)..

THE PRESIDENCY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PRESIDENCY MILLS COMPANY LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 20th day of February, 1928, at 3-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the subjoined Resolution as an Extraordinary Resolution.

RESOLUTION.

"That the Articles of Association of the Company be and they are hereby altered in the manner following:—

1. At the end of Article 80, the following words shall be added:—
   'but exclusive of the Mortgage Director or the Debenture Director (if any).''
2. In Article 81, after the words "a Director of the Company" in the first line thereof, the following words shall be added:—
   "other than the Mortgage Director or the Debenture Director." and after the words "a Director" in the third line thereof the following words shall be added:—
   "Inclusive of the Director Ex-Officio and the Mortgage Director or the Debenture Director (if any)".
3. After Article 83, the following Article and marginal Heading shall be added:—

MORTGAGE OR DEBENTURE DIRECTOR.

83A If and when the Company shall create a mortgage on its property, the Mortgagee or Mortgagees to whom such property shall be mortgaged, or if and when debentures of the Company shall be issued, the holders of such debentures shall have the right to appoint and nominate and from time to time remove and reappoint a Director or Directors, in accordance with the provisions of the Deed creating such Mortgage or the Trust Deed securing the said Debentures, as the case may be, The Director appointed under this Article is herein referred to as the "Mortgage Director" or the "Debenture Director" as the case may be, and the term "Mortgage Director" or "Debenture Director" means the Director for the time being in office under this article, and he shall have all rights and privileges of any ordinary Director of the Company except in so far as is otherwise provided for herein or by the Deed creating the Mortgage or the Trust Deed securing the Debentures as the case may be.

4. In Article 86, after the words "Directors" in the first line thereof, the following words shall be added:—
   "other than the Mortgagor Directors or the Debenture Directors."
5. In Article 87, after the words "except the Director 'ex-officio'" in line 3 thereof, the following words shall be added:—
   "and except the Mortgage Director or the Debenture Director (if any)."
6. In Article 94, after the word "he" in each of the clauses a, d, and f, the following words shall be added:—
   "not being the Mortgage Director or the Debenture Director."
7. In Article 95, after the words "Director ex-officio," the following words shall be added:—
   "and except the Mortgage Director or the Debenture Director (if any)."
8. At the end of the Article 105, the following words shall be added:—
   "Provided always that the Mortgage Directors or the Debenture Directors (if any) shall have such rights of voting as may have been provided for by the Deed creating the Mortgage or the Trust Deed securing the Debentures as the case may be."

Should the above resolution be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting and such Meeting will be held on THURSDAY, the 8th day of March, 1928, at the same time and place for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, confirming such Resolution as Special Resolution accordingly.

By Order of the Board,
RAGAVJEE MAGANLAL & CO.,
Agents.

Dated at Bombay this 19th day of January, 1928.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER, KANARA

WILL be held at KODIBAG, near Karwar, 27th February, 1928, and the following days:—

Teak logs 231 tons.
Sissum logs 18 tons.
Matti logs 92 tons.
Teak poles 1625 (number).

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

E. S. B. TAVENER,
Divisional Forest Officer,
W. D. Kanara.

Via Karwar,
4th February 1928.

29900

TENDERS,

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

TENDERS FOR THE EXTENSION TO THE REINFORCED CONCRETE PLATFORM ROOF OF POONA STATION.

THE Agent, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for an addition of a further five bays to the existing reinforced concrete up platform roof at Poona, the roof to cover an area of approximately 6400 sq. ft.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions specification and drawings on which the tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 5 per set which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the extension to the reinforced concrete platform roof at Poona."

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on THURSDAY, the 22nd March, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the Indian Trade Journal.

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, dated 17th February, 1928.

29966

GOVERNMENT OF BIKANER.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for supply of annual requirements of Stores for the Railway, Electrical and Mechanical and P. W. Departments as shown below and will be received by the undersigned till March 25th, 1928.

Section I.—Electrical and Mechanical Stores.
Section II.—Automobile Stores.
Section III.—Metal.
Section IV.—Tools and Plant.
Section V.—Hardware, Zinc-ware, including Glassware.
Section VI.—Pipes and Pipings.
Section VII.—India rubber, leather, canvas, asbestos and belting material.
Section VIII.—Paints and varnishes.
Section IX.—Lubricants.
Section X.—Miscellaneous stores.
Section XI.—Lamps and lamp-fittings.
Section XII.—Stationery and Drawing material.
Section XIII.—Paper for office, document, printing, etc.

A copy of the sectional tenders can be had from the undersigned on payment of tender fee of Rs. 2 (Rupees two only) per Section.

No tender shall be considered unless accompanied by a sum of Rs. 100 for each individual section, which shall be returned to the tenderers in case their tenders are not accepted.

On acceptance of tender, security deposit to the extent of 10 per cent. of the total value of the accepted tender shall have to be deposited with the undersigned.

BENI SHIAM WAHIE,
Secretary,
Stores Purchase Committee,
Bikaner Government.

Bikaner, 17th February 1928.

29971.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS FOR LEVELLING, METALLING, etc. and providing drainage arrangement in a portion of the private street known as Hathibaug Lane, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 27th day of February, 1928.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

The names of all the partners constituting the firm should invariably be specified in the tenders.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rs. 5 per copy, to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 16th February, 1928.

29964.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

AS HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will drive IN STATE from the Secretariat to the Town Hall on the afternoon of MONDAY, the 20th instant, the following roads and areas will be closed to all vehicular traffic as found necessary from 2 p.m. until after His Excellency has returned from the Town Hall:—

MAYO ROAD south of Churchgate Street,
CHURCHGATE STREET (West),
ESPLANADE ROAD in the vicinity of Flora Fountain,
CHURCHGATE STREET (East),
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

This order is made under Section 23(4) of Act IV of 1902.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 17th February, 1928.

29967

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an interim dividend, for the half year ending 30th September, 1927, of Rs. 3|8 per 1st Preference Share (Subject to Income Tax), and of Rs. 3|8 per 2nd Preference Share (free of Income Tax), of Rs. 4 per Ordinary Share (free of Income Tax), has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Bombay, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S.T.) on and after 21st February 1928, excepting Saturdays and holidays, to Shareholders whose names stand registered in the books of the Company as on 26th January, 1928.

The Share Transfer Books will be closed from 26th January to 9th February, 1928, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th January, 1928.

N. B. Dividend Warrants will be posted to Shareholders on 20th February. Change of address, if any, should be notified before 28th January, 1928.

29945.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 720 of 1927.

SHIVJI POONJA KOTHARI and another ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
KALIDAS MOTIRAM and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree for sale, dated 27th September, 1927, and Judge's Order, dated 14th December, 1927, made in the above suit the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at the premises at Dady Seth Agiary Lane on MONDAY, the 20th day of February, 1928, at the hour of 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground (the cess whereof has been redeemed) together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Eastern and Northern sides of Naviwady Lane and Dadi Seth Agiary Road respectively, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety-four square yards or thereabouts, bearing part of Collector's Old No. 64, New No. 631, Old Survey No. 372, New Survey No. 294 and Cadastral Survey No. 1990, Bhuleshwar Division, and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 4834 and Street Old No. 1 and New No. 33, and bounded on or towards the East by the property formerly belonging to Kalidas Motiram and others lately sold to Ramkrishna Keshav Shetye and beyond that by the property of Maneckchand Panachand, on or towards the West by Naviwady Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Trikamdas Dinanathji Maneckji, the South by the Public Road called the Dady Seth Agiary Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Mehta Laljee and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 2-4, Oak Lane, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 6th day of January, 1928.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

29836

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 205 of 1928.

(1) NAGINBHAI MAGANLAL, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Ville Parle, (2) DAHYALAL JETHABHAI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Lohar Chawl, outside the Fort, (3) Bai SUNDERBAI, widow of Hansraj Pragji Thakersey of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Pedder Road, outside the Fort of Boambay and (4) Bai LILAVATIBAI widow of Naginbhai Ghellabhai of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Chowpatty, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

(1) DHRUVA SUMANAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Andheri ..... Defendant.

To,

All the Creditors of the estate of Gulabchand Devchand, (Deceased).

PURSUANT to the Order made herein by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar in Chambers on the 8th day of February, 1928, Notice is hereby given under Order I, Rule 8, of the Code of Civil Procedure that the plaintiffs abovenamed have filed the above suit on behalf of themselves and the other creditors of the estate of the deceased, for the following reliefs:—

(a) That the estate of the deceased Gulabchand Devchand may be administered by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court.
(b) That the defendant may be ordered to render true and complete account of the said estate.
(c) That pending the hearing and final disposal of the said suit, the defendant may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court from recovering, receiving, dealing with or disposing of the said estate.
(d) That pending the hearing and final disposal of the said suit a Receiver may be appointed to take charge of the said estate including the books of account of the deceased with such powers as to this Hon'ble Court may appear just and proper.
(e) That the defendant may be ordered to pay the plaintiffs' costs of the suit or that the plaintiffs' costs may be duly provided for.

AND that the hearing of the said suit is fixed for the 21st day of March, 1928.

Dated this 17th day of February, 1928.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Prothonotary.

E. J. DAVAR,

The 17th day of February, 1928.

BHAISHANKER KANGA AND GIRDHARLAL.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

29963

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

IN BUDHAWAR CHOWK.

FOONA CITY

Poona Readers can have "Bombay Chronicle" on their way to Market and Office and also on way back to home, twice a day. With up-to-date fresh News.

From:—

(1) KELKAR BROTHERS,
News Agent,
Poona Budhawar,

AND

(2) POONA CAMP.
MAIN ROAD.
Messrs. LA CROIX AND CO.

(3) SHAMSUDDIN ABDULALLY,
540, Centre Street.
Poona.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO,

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF (COUNTRY DAMAGED) UGANDA COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Godown No. 'C' 16 Sewri Cotton Depot on account of the concerned:—

8 full-pressed bales Uganda Cotton A.B. quality (country damaged).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BAKE HOUSE LANE, FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Vendor, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SATURDAY, the 17th March, 1928, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and Ground Rent tenure according to the Collector's Bills redeemed with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Bake House Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (893-13|36) square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Nos. 4868, 4869 and 4870 and New Survey Nos. 9501 and 2|9498, Cadastral Survey No. 140 of Fort Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes in Bombay under A Ward Nos. 1087, 1088 and 1089, Street Nos. 24 and 10-12 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Meherbai, wife of Hormasji R. Nariman, on or towards the South by the property of Dungersi Shamji Joshi, on or towards the East by the said Bake House Lane and on or towards the West by the property of Tata Sons and Co.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Vendor at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) THE SALE OF PROPERTY SITUATE AT KURLA WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE AUCTIONEERS ROOMS AND SALE OF PROPERTY SITUATE AT KAMATIPURA 2ND LANE WILL TAKE PLACE ON THE PREMISES.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Mr. Jafferji Thaverbhai, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Munirally Khairatally, the Mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgage under two Indentures of mortgage dated 1st November, 1926, and 21st February 1927, made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable properties at the time and place stated against each property.

Sale to take place at the Auctioneers rooms on MONDAY, the 20th February, 1928 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

FIRSTLY:—All those pieces or parcels of Land situate lying and being at Kurla in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra District, Bombay Suburban and registered for Land Revenue as follows:—

Survey No.	Phalni No.	Pot No.	Area A.G.	Assessment Rs. as. ps.
ACCORDING TO OLD SURVEY.				
276	17	0-10 or 1213 Square yards.		0-6-0
267	2	0-3 3|4 or 454 sq. yds.		0-5-0
267	4	0-17 or 2057 sq. yds.		1-6-0
ACCORDING TO NEW SURVEY.				
216 Hissa No. 4		0-17		

Sale to take place on the premises on MONDAY, the 20th February, 1928 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.):

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent Land or ground situate lying and being at Kamatipura 2nd Street outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 62-2|9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3511 New No. 10267, Old Survey No. 3093, New Survey No. 5872 and Cadastral Survey No. 937 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 1117, Street Nos. 85-87.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at Usuf Building, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

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...SSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your **WANTS** here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**

for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—WHOLE-TIME Hindu VETERINARY SURGEON with practical DAIRY experience. Salary Rs. 125. Free quarters. Yearly promotions. Write fully NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL Sukhadwala Building, Bombay No. 1.
A R726.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—In the Royal Family of Bhopal, a LADY to work as COMPANION and SECRETARY. She would at least be an undergraduate and trained, with her Second language Persian and Urdoo, interested in matters educational and experienced in public affairs. Mohammedan or Hindu preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply fully stating above points to Box No. 2099, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 29941

PROFESSION

YOR ALL PROBLEMS.—regarding Fortune, consult Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Trial Form free on application.

...RUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

...1 lb. FRESH THIN SKIN WALNUTS, best dessert apples, pears, hazelnuts ...6-8 each., 11 lb. Fresh thin skin almonds, stoneless sweet apricots, currants, ...ins, Sultana figs apple rings Rs. 18 ... Prices Postage included. DAR ...OS. Srinagar, Kashmir.
R29203

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
'Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

QUETTA PICTURE PALACE TO LET—Offers invited to lease out the above now known as the OPERA HOUSE of Quetta available from 15th May, 1928. Theatre centrally situated midway cantonment and civil limits. Well furnished suitable both for Cinema and Theatrical performances. For further particulars apply to the owner. KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL SATTAR, QUETTA.
O R688

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—'LIONS FAT, absolutely guaranteed PURE and FRESH, Price Rupees Twenty two per pound delivered immediately Thomas Cook, Bombay. Apply ABDUL WAHID, Dealer in Wild Animals, Nairobi, Kenya Colony.
N 29946

AMUSEMENTS.

THE

Capitol

TO-NIGHT at 6-30 and 10 P. M.

DOUBLE ATTRACTION

THE TRIUMPH OF THE RAT

A Mighty Self-contained sequel to 'The Rat' featuring

IVOR NOVELLO

Also: Novel Pantomime by

EL RADIANTS

GORGEOUS—SPECTACULAR—WONDERFUL.

SHOWING TO-DAY AT

Universal Picture House

(CINEMA PRECIOUS—Lamington Road) at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M. (S.T.

Natyakala Pravartak Sangit Mandali

NEW SENSATIONAL DRAMA WITH NEW DRESSES!

(In Hindi Urdu)

SONEKI CHIDIYA
SONEKI CHIDIYA

(By Munshi Abbas Ali Saheb

at the

CORONATION THEATRE

GRANT ROAD.

TWO PERFORMANCES ON TUESDAY, at 3-30 & 9 p.m

Book your seats immediately at the Theatre

Prop. G. B. BHATE.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM

Continues for the 2nd Week

Kohinoor's Classic of the Screen

THE SHEPHERD KING
THE SHEPHERD KING
THE SHEPHERD KING

featuring

RAJA SANDOW & YRCBAL

Intrigue! Love! Stolen Moments and Amid it all one beautiful girl and a man fighting for Love

DAILY at 5—7—9 & 11 P. M.

TUESDAY 21st Feb. EXTRA SHOW at 3 pm.

AMMUSEMENTS.

6 Reels

"FELIX MISSES HIS SWISS." Pathe Super Gazette.

Time: 6-15, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY, 6 and 9-30 P. M.
TO-DAY, 6 and 9-30 P. M.
TO-DAY, 6 and 9-30 P. M.

The Picture that no language can do justice to

THE BIG PARADE

Story of a Soldier boy on Active service, and of a Girl who made him forget the Grim reality of war.

Featuring the GREAT STARS

JOHN GILBERT

and

RENEE ADOREE

Augmented Orchestra and Stage effects.

Booking at the Theatre

FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.).

	Mukhsar, Feb. 16.
Wheat ready	4/4 4/12
Wheat Har	4/4/6
Garm ready	3/8 4/
Gram Jeth	3/6
Barley Jeth	3/2
Rapeseeds Bisakh	6/12
Cottonseeds Phagan	4/ Bisakh 4/1/6
Cotton ready	28/

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 13.

Cottonseed, Bombay.
Feb/Mar shipment sellers £88-17-6.
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Feb/Mar shipment buyers £17-12-6.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Feb/March shipment buyers £18-5.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Feb. 18

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Mar/Apl delivery paid 27/7-1/2.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
May/Aug delivery sellers 28/7-1/2.

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 18.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Feb/Mar shipment sellers £17-7-6.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Apl/May shipment sellers £17-5.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton.—
April/May shipment Hull buyers £15-2 6
Linseed, Bombay.—
Feb/Mar shipment sellers £17-17-6.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 18

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality) Spot 13-5/8.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 18.

Smoked Sheet Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 13-3/8 sellers.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 18.

Silver China small sellers. Poor support. Market closed quietly steady.

Spot	26-1/8
Forward	26-3/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 18.

Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-1/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 18.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 2 5/8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4 3/16 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4 3/16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 18.

T T Berlin on London 20.42-3/4.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.11-1/2.
T T Brussels on London 35.02.
T T Madrid on London 28.80
T T Milan on London 92.06.
T T Berne on London 25.31.
T T Paris on London 124.02
T T London on Prague.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Feb. 18.

Demand Bills 487.06

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 17.

Cottonseed Bombay:—
Feb/March shipment paid £8-15-0.
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Feb/March shipment paid £17-12-6.
Rapeseed, Toria ton:—
Feb/March shipment buyers £18-5-0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Feb. 17.

Linseed Oil, naked London, ewt:—
Mar/Apl delivery paid 27/6.
Linseed Oil, naked London, ewt:—
May/Aug delivery buyers 28/4-1/2.

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 17.

Linseed, Calcutta ton:—
Feb/March shipment sellers £17-5-0.
Linseed, Calcutta ton:—
April/May shipment sellers £17-2-6.
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. ton:—
Loading Hull paid £15-1-3.
Linseed Bombay, ton:—
Feb/March shipment sellers £17-17-6.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 17.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot: 15-5/8.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 17.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb:—
February shipment sellers 48.
Barletta Russo per 64 lb:—
Feb. shipment paid and sellers 48.
Wheat South Australian.—
Afloat paid 49/6.
Wheat Choice White Karachi:—
May/June shipment buyers 49/6.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 17.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed lb spot: Sellers 1/3-1/2.

CASH BALANCE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(In thousands of rupees).

	31st Oct. 1927.	30th Nov. 1927.
Balance on.		
In District Treasuries ..	2,06,37	2,20,65
With the Imperial Bank of India	8,76,20	9,66,49
Total ..	10,82,57	11,87,17
	31st Dec. 1927.	31st Jan. 1928.
Balance on.		
In District Treasuries ..	2,15,81	2,32,45
With the Imperial Bank of India	7,04,34	7,87,72
Total ..	9,20,15	10,20,17

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 18.

Varsova, Hall, Busreh.
Barjora, Partridge, Busreh.
Vita, Danne, Karachi.
Manora, Hudson, Karachi.
Khandalla, Harley, Durban.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 19.

Clan Urquhart, Baker, Dunkirk.
Routh, Oringlicarno, Genoa.
Jehangir, Constantine, Jeddah.
Gazana, Eadie, Karachi.
Skuld, Gabrielson, Bangkok.

LOADING.

Feb. 18.

Steamer Easterner for New York.
Steamer Knowsley Hall for Hull.
Steamer Gazana for Tuticorin, etc.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varsova arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Barjora:—The B I S N Co's steamer Barjora arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Co's Karachi mail steamer Vita arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Manora:—The B I S N Co's steamer Manora arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo.

S S Clan Urquhart:—The J F Co's steamer Clan Urquhart sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Dunkirk with a cargo of manganese ore.

S S Routh:—The H M Mehta Co's steamer Routh sailed yesterday from Genoa with a general cargo.

S S Gazana:—The B I S N Co's steamer Gazana sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general cargo.

S S Skuld:—The F F Campbell Co's steamer Skuld sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Bangkok with a general cargo.

DEPARTURE OF PILGRIMS.

S S Jehangir:—The T M Co's steamer Jehangir, 2,157 tons, Captain A Constantine, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Jeddah with a general cargo and 379 pilgrims.

EXPORTS.

Feb. 18.

S S Rajputana for London:—195 cwts turmeric, E Virjee and Co; 100 cwts chutney, F Nowrojee; 4000 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co.

For Marseilles:—2000 cwts gingelly seeds, T Deojee and Co.

S. S. Woobarnee for Ghent:—270 bales cotton, B Cursondas and Co; 320 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

For Antwerp:—250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—750 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 14 bales wool, K Rikabdas; 17 bales wool, U Raheman; 22 bales wool, Shamjimal; 59 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co; 10 bales wool, D Kundanmal; 1 bale carpets, R H Neroomal and Co; 1 bale nandas, Pohoomal Bros; 5 bales woolen waste, 9 bales woollen rugs, B Mahasukaram; 1000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Moosabhoy and Co; 125 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

For Marseilles:—50 cwts gum olibanum, A H H H Monjee; 9 bundles rose flowers, K H Munshi.

For Barcelona:—18 cases dry guts, 18 cases dry casings, Union Casing Supplying Co.

S S Manora for Havre:—110 bales cotton, C Dewjee and Sons; 220 bales cotton, Vurdman Bros; 2330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

For London:—2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, 2000 cwts linseed oil cakes, Moosabhoy and Co; 1050 cwts linseed oil cakes, J Travers and Co.

For Antwerp:—1000 cwts linseed oil cakes, S Bannister and Co; 330 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Moroco for Dunkirk:—32 bales cotton, Vurdman Bros; 7000 cwts groundnut 1000 cwts poppy seed, 100 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton, Kottak and Co.

S S Routh for Genova:—1000 cwts linseed, Birala Bros.

S S Umalzi for Hull:—4000 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Easterner for New York:—89 bales carpets, Cox and King Ltd; 10 cases gum myrh, M M T Afshan; 28,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Knowsley Hall for Middlesborough:—1500 tons manganese ore, T Morrison and Co.

For Hull:—200 cwts niger seed, 5298 cwts groundnuts, 19000 cwts caster seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Baron Bel Hewai for Hamburg:—81 cwts gum kadaya, D Mowjee and Co.

For Rotterdam:—761 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Tamboli and Co; 2000 cwts groundnut seed, Birala Bros.

S S Someladijk for Antwerp:—1500 tons manganese ore, Cox and King Ltd; 1000 cwts linseed cakes, 1500 cwts groundnut oil akes, S Bannister and Co.

For Rotterdam:—1000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, B Morathee and Co.

S S Rhenfels for Antwerp:—274 cwts gum Arabic, E Virjee and Co; 55 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

For Bremen:—7000 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros; 1000 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

For Hamburg:—60 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co.

S S Tanatsa Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 1500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Sumatra Maru for Hongkong:—300 bales cotton yarn, D Sassoon and Co.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 600 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

For Nagasaki:—300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Tazan Maru for Moji:—100 scrap iron, M B Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS

Feb 18.

From Marseilles:—60 cases cochneal, 20 bales carpets, 44 cases mineral water, 140 kegs and 120 bales Litharge Flake, 46 cases suffron, 200 bdles lead ore, 276 bars silver, 4,200 pkges tiles, 20 brls zinc oxide colour, 15 cases wine, 15 cases Liquers, 10 cases Olivve oil, 13 cases Oil, 505 cases brandy, 20 cases watches, 435 cases vermouth, 20 cases perfumery, 10 cases essential oil, 35 cases Pharm Products, 65 bdles motor car covers, 40 cases Soap, 12 bales soap, 12 bales paper, 1,125 bales almonds, 17 cases cotton embroideries, 18 cases plated Copper Lanterns, 17 cases Imitation Silber Thread, 11 bales silk noil yayrn, 25 cases specie silk yarn, 14 cases silk and cotton tissues, 114 D/s and 119 cases aniline colour, 254 cases Al Circles, 11 cases Al Sheets.

From London:—260 cases Gin, 9 cases Tissue Paper, 38 cases Quinine, 35 cases fruit salt, 26 cases milk food, 28 cases confectionary, 14 cases Cigarettes, 51 cases ovaltine, 16 pkges Scots Emulsions, 45 cases Castor oil, 21 cases Olive oil, 39 cases Biscuits, 70 cases Pearl Barley, 22 cases Herrings, 15 cases Corn Flour, 12 cases Oatmeal, 50 cases Salt, 121 cases Syrup, 110 cases Sugar, 12 cases Arrowroot, 601 cases Coco and Chocolates, 10 cases Chocolates, 11 cases borke, 10 cases Tinned fruits, 10 cases Fruit salt, 25 cases dried milk food, 20 cases Sauce, 47 cases Milk Canned Goods, 20 cases Printing Ink, 50 cases Brandy, 14 cases Tilet paper, sugar and Herbs, 60 D/S Paint, 22 boxes Specie, 10 cases Iron screws, 1,028 bars silver, 25 cases Campaigne, 194 cases Cigarettes, 10 cases Gripe Water, 47 D/S 52 bdles and 11 cases cables, 3 cases Lub oil, 25 cases beer, 100 bdles yarn sheets, 200 boxes fish, 38 cases enamel, 296 cases meeds and ointments, 10 cases invalids food, 28 cases whisky, 20 cases beer, 220 cases Lime Juice, 18 cases drapery, 100 boxes Veppers, 50 boxes blotters, 56 cases Sausages, 14 bags mutton, 9 cases pork, 99 coils and 19 D/S Copper wire, 13 cases Artist material, 42 cases Provisions, 10 cases blue, 187 pkges oak and plank, 137 cases boot polish, 20 pkges and 4 boxes fish provisions, 953 bags old news papers, 100 pkges speech cloves, 18 cases virol, 123 cases wine, 2 327 kgs paint, 75 cases Toilet Soap, 40 cases El Lamp balls, 38 cases medicines.

NATIONAL BABY WEE

(From A Correspondent.)

BURHANPUR, Feb. 12.

The National Baby Week was celebrated in the town of Burhanpur under the auspices of the Local Red Cross Society's branch from the 1st instant. The celebration was continued for 3 days during which period some interesting programmes were arranged. The opening of the week was done at the hands of Mrs. Rege, the wife of our popular Deputy Commissioner Mr. D. V. Rege, I.C.S.

At 5 p.m. the "Week" pandal had an over full gathering of ladies and gentlemen of the town, of all castes and communities. Some guests had come from out station.

Much interest was shown by all in this exhibition. Dr. Mehta, Healh Publicity Officer, Nagpur, who had been sent down by the Director of Pubic Health to attend the week delivered a lantern lecture on diseases carried by different species of germs.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

Prizes were distributed by Mr. Agha Mohammad Akram to selected babies. A gold medal was awarded by Seth Abdullahbhai for the best baby under six months and that was won by Master Habibuddin. Dr. Mrs. Sen had kept a silver medal for the best baby in the show and Sardar K. B. Bhuskute, Dr. A. K. Sen, Seth Paramsukh, Pandit K. R. Roday placed silver kadas at the disposal of the management for distribution to the selected babies.

Seth Thakurdas, M.L.C., gave 30 kadtas for children of the depressed classes. The management provided the remaining prizes numbering 100.

A. AND Y. TIBBI COLLEGE

The annual Convocation of the Ayurvedic and Yunani Tibbi College, Delhi, will be held on the 22nd instant at the College site, situated at Qarawl Bagh, Delhi, when prizes, medals and diplomas will be awarded to the successful students.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

FIRM OPENING—HEAVY RAINS TEXAS AND OKLAHOMA—LONG LIQUIDATION—FUTURES 2 TO 7 POINTS LOWER.

New York, Feb. 17.

The New York futures market opened firm at a rise of 14 points and improved further on good support during the first quarter of an hour. When prices recorded a rise of 20 points over previous close, considerable long liquidation was stimulated by reports of heavy rains and snow in Texas and Oklahoma. This rain is said to have relieved the situation for some time and the attention of the operators will now be diverted to trade demand. Holders of March Contracts are expected to unload owing to fears of tenders. Cotton has passed into stronger hands and better consumption outlook will not allow any unprecedented large number of notices. However if prices decline we think it safe to buy for moderate profits.

The New Orleans futures market ruled steady and closed unchanged.

N. Y. JULY FLUCTUATIONS.

New York, Feb. 17.

Previous Close	18.11
10 a.m. opening	18.25 plus .14
10-15 a.m. highest ..	18.31 plus .20
11 a.m.	18.25 plus .14
12 noon	18.19 plus .08
2-31 p.m. lowest	18.06 —.05
3 p.m. close	18.06 —.05

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 17th instant (2-45 p.m.) from their New York friends:—

"Heavy rains and snow relieved Western Texas and Oklahoma. Little improvement in goods demand, but market shows resistance to selling pressure. Looks only scalping affair at present."

Reuter:—"Market early advanced on higher Liverpool advices. but reacted later on weakness of Wall Street and liquidation."

"Advance following high consumption reports, checked by rains in Western Texas; however contracts continue relatively scarce. Rumoured Lancashire labour negotiations re-opened. Securities weak."

Messrs. Deokasan Nanjee has received to-day the following cable from New York friends;

"Cotton: March might to twenty to twenty-five under May by notice day. After notice day likely narrow close to May May might occasionally narrow to even with July but doubt whether will go to any premium of consequence over July. Chances are May will eventually trade fifteen to twenty under July."

Party consists of nine persons who include

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 18.

March	17.97+.11
May	18.12+.08
July	18.16+.10
October	18.05+.10
December	18.02+.09
Middling Spot	18.50+.15

NEW YORK

New York, Feb. 17.

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—	
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)	
March	18.06
May	18.22
July	18.25
NEW YORK NOON CALL:—	
March	18.00
May	18.16
July	18.19
NEW ORLEANS 9-30 A.M.:—	
March	17.94
May	17.93
July	17.96

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 18.

March	17.88+.08
May	17.86+.08
Middling Spot	18.08+.08

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 18.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	12,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	6,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	22,000

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1927-28	1926-27.
Receipts to date 17-2-28	6879000	10517000
,, Yesterady do	19000	31000
Exports to date do	4729000	70319000
Stock at Ports 17-2-28	2223000	2764000
,, Interior Towns do	1049000	1304000
,, Liverpool 17-2-28	841000	1313000
Visible Supply 17-2-28	5313000	6926500
Quantity in Sight do	11565000	15320000

LIVERPOOL.

REPORTS OF RAINS—ABSENCE OF SELLERS—GOOD UNDERTONE—MASTERS AND OPERATIVES TO MEET ON TUESDAY—FUTURES 1 TO 3 POINTS LOWER.

Liverpool, Feb. 17.

The Liverpool futures market opened quiet on reports of rains in Texas and Oklahoma at a decline of 8 points. There was absence of sellers and prices recovered on steady buying. It is reported that masters have invited operatives at a Conference on Tuesday, the 21st instant. The market displayed good undertone and closed at a decline of 1 to 3 points. Spot sales amounted 6,000 bales and prices imprived 5 points to 10·25d. per lb.

Empire futures market ruled steady and closed at a decline of 3 points. Egyptian futures ruled firm and closed at a rise of 22 to 23 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 17th February.—

(1) Considerable rains and snow in West Texas and Oklahoma.

(2) Good undertone. Masters have invited operatives Conference on Tuesday next.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co.'s report:

In consequence of liquidation by March New York "longs" before 25th instant a further setback in Americans is anticipated, and should prices recede on it, we prefer purchases in view of the better consumption during January by American mills, and increasing interest shown by suinners to accumulate on dips. Mills stocks throughout the world are computed to be low as compared with 1927-28, and with a strong statistical position higher prices are considered inevitable unless the industrial troubles, and talk of increased acreage impede the present out-look.

Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—"Reports good rains yesterday not confirmed but just received cable saying West Texas had good rains to-day, and needs more."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb 18.

	Opening	Closing.
February		9.65—.08
March	9.64	9.64—.08
April		9.60—.07
May	9.61	9.61—.07
June		9.57—.08
July	9.57	9.57—.08
August		9.49—.08
September		9.47—.08
October	9.39	9.52—.07
November		9.39—.07
December		9.40—.07
January	9.38	9.39—.07
February		9.39—.07
Middling Spot		10.20—.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Feb. 18

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 17.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-1|8 p.c.
Interest 7 days' market Loans 3-1|2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months 4-3|16 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-3|16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1|4 p.c.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool Feb. 18.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.50—.05
Scinde, Fine	7.70—.05
Scinde, Superfine	7.90—.05
Bengal, Good	7.50—.05
Bengal, Fully Good	7.50—.05
Scinde, Fine	7.70—.05
Oomra Good	7.95—.05
Oomra, Fully Good	8.20—.05
Oomra, Fine	8.45 .05
Broach, Fully Good	8.95—.05
Broach Fine	9.20—.05
Broach Superfine	9.45—.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool Feb. 18.

February	16.80—.05
March	16.90—.04
April	16.90—.04
May	17.05—.05
June	17.05—.05
July	17.15—.08
August	17.15 .08
September	17.14—.03
October	17.31—.05
November	17.31 .05
December	17.29—.07
January	17.26—.07
February	17.26—.07
Sakelaridis, F.G.F. Spot	17.60+.05

BOMBAY.

VERY STEADY MARKET—ABSENCE OF SELLERS—CLOSED STEADY.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

Following a small decline of 5 points, the local market opened at Rs. 357 for Broach A.|M. delivery and declined to Rs. 356|4 on local selling. Scattered buying, in the absence of sellers, hardened prices to Rs. 358. Later on easier Liverpool opening advices depressed prices to Rs. 357|4 and rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

F.G.M.G. Broach A.|M.	357	8	0
F.G.M.G. Broach J.|A.	360	8	0
F.G.M.G. Bengal March	297	8	0
F.G.M.G. Bengal May	299	8	0
Fine M.G. Oomra March	328	0	0
Fine M.G. Oomra May	328	8	0

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

Liverpool closed 8 points lower. The forward market opened at Rs. 358|12 and fluctuated within half a rupee bothways and quotations at 6-30 p.m. were as under with steady undertone:—

F. G. M. G. Broach A.-M. ..	358|8
F. G. M. G. Broach J.-A. ..	361|12
F. G. M. G. Bengal Mar.	298
F. G. M. G. Bengal May	301
Fine M. G. Oomra Mar.	329
Fine M. G. Oomra May	329|8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

Feb.	206.00	—0.50
May	212.30 plus	0.10
Aug.	217.50 plus	.070

EAST INDIAN COTTON

BREUL AND CO'S REPORT

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	Since 1st Sept. This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	1,384	203,459	283,869
Central India	2,000	185,025	197,412
Barsi and Nagar	1,214	200,382	153,656
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,029	82,898	51,248
Berar	1,508	414,128	431,448
Central Provinces	1,017	177,563	159,450
Total	8,152	1,263,455	1,277,083
Dholera	438	63,725	58,980
N.-W.-Provinces		60,559	51,360
Rajputana		26,883	24,629
Sind-Punjab	65	112,667	80,143
Broach		2,615	1,448
Coompta & Dharwar		3,976	20,843
Westerns-Northerns		3,808	9390
Cocanada			395
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		8,018	4,626
Persian		3,294	2,874
American		22,093	85,608
Egyptian and African		11,055	22,242
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		64	50
Total	8,655	1,582,212	1,639,671

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

1st Sept. to 16th Feb.

In full-pressed Bales.1

	Yesterday	This year.	Last year.
Europe	9,036	302,071	141,851
Japan and China	4,950	429,800	601,529
Coast Ports	50	13,867	7,269
Up-country by Rail		44,011	47,641
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		13,752	43,235
Total		14,036 803,591	841,525

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

	Ready	Delivery. Contract
	Red leafy	March
Bengal Superfine	305	
Bengal Fine	300	+ 6
Bengal F.G.	290	
Sind-Punjab Fine	300	
Sind-Punjab F.G.	290	
Waithia-Hingh. Fine	350/52	
Nagpur Fine	350/52	+29
Yeotmal Fine	340/40	
Arvi Fine	340	+14/5
Amraoti Fine	330	
Khamgaon/Akola Fine	325/27	+ 3
Mulkapur Fine	320/22	
Khandesh Fine	310/12	—10
Mithia Fine	——	
Muthia F.G.		—28/9
Nanded/Purna F.G. G.S.	365	
Purna F.G.G.S.	335	
Parbhani/Sailu F.G. G.S.	——	
Indore/Ujjain Fine	350	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	330	
Broach F.G.		April
Broach Fine		+18 +15
Westerns M.G.	——	
Westerns H.G.	——	
Cambodia	465	
Miraj/Sangli	395	May
Compta Good	400	+32 +29
Dholera	——	
Kadi/Viramgam	——	

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

100 Currimbhai, Nanded, 378.
200 E. Spinner & Co., Khamgaon, 320|322.
300 Japan T. & Co., Julna, 312|314.
100 Japan T. & Co., Haldha, 317.
100 Japan T. & Co., Biawar, 319.
100 Japan T. & Co., Bijainagar, 312.
100 Don Mill, Kurudwadi, 309.
100 Vardhman Bros., Nandgaon, 255 old.
200 Toyo Mankwa, Jalna, 301.
300 K. Devchand & Co., Bera, 340|342.
100 H. Rambhagat & Co., Jalna, 305.
100 L. K. Vashanjee, Bengal, 307.
100 Bussan & Co., Pachora, 307.

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Broker... ...ociation Limited.)

GOLD.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

Ready	21	7	6
Falguna	21	7	9
Chaitra	21	8	6
Narandas Motilal Native Gold Bars touch, 96, 97, 98, 99	21	7	6
National City	27	9	6

SILVER.

London Ready	26 1/4
Forward	26 5/16
London-Shanghai:—	
Opening	2-7 3/16
Closing	2-7 3/16
New York Cent	57-1/2

Silver Ready Rs. 59-11-0.

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Falguna	59 10 0	59 12 0	59 10 0	59 10 0
Chaitra	59 12 0	59 14 0	59 12 0	59 12 0

MONEY MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

B C RATES:—
T T 1|5 29|32
D D 1|5 15|16.

LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 15|16 Feb.
Bank's selling D D 1|5 31|32
Bank's selling T T 1|5 29|32 March
Bank's selling T T 1|5 7|8 April.
Bank's buying T T 1|6.
Bank's buying D D 1|6 1|32.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1|6 1|4 Feb.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1|6 7|32 March.

NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling T T 275.
Bank's buying T T 273-1|2.
Bank's buying D D 272-1|2.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 268-1|2.

PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 915.
Bank's buying D D 940
Bank's buying 3 Mos 955.

JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 129.
Bank's buying 60 Days 126.

HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 137-3|4.

SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 175.

SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 157.

JAVA:—
Bank's buying D D 90-1|4.

CROSS RATES:—
New York|London 4.87-1|2 17th inst.
Shanghai|London 2|7-1|8 18th inst.
London|Japan 1|11 3|32 17th inst.
London|Paris 124.00 17th inst.
London|Belgium 35.00 17th inst.
London|Switzerland 25.34 17th inst.
London|Italy 92.05 17th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold 17th inst. £4|4|11-1|4; 16th inst. £4|4|11-1|4.
Silver London Ready 17th inst. 26-1|4; 16th inst. 26 3|16.
Silver London Forward 17th inst 26-5|16 16th inst. 26-3|16.
Silver New York Ready 17th inst. 57-7|16; 16th inst. 57-9|16.
London Discounts 3 Mos 17th inst 4-3|16 per cent; 16th inst 4-3|16 per cent.
London Discounts 6 Mos 17th inst. 4-3|16 per cent; 16th inst. 4-3|16 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6-1|4 per cent; 3 mos 5-1|2 per cent; 6 mos 5 per cent; 12 mos 4-1|2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

3 Months 4-3|16 p.c.
6 Months. 4-3|16 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 p.c.
Money Call 6-1|4 p.c.
One Month 5-1|2 p.c.
Three Months 5 p.c.
Six Months 4-1|2 p.c.
Tone of Money Market: Steady.
Imperial Bank rate 7 p.c.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Feb. 17.

Demand Bills 487.06

STOCKS AND SHARES

MILL SHARES QUIET BUT STEADY.

BRIT. B. PETROLS IN DEMAND.

BOMBAY, Feb. 18.

MILL SHARES.

Cotton Mill Shares opened at about unchanged rates and fluctuated within a narrow range of Rs. 2|8. There was onlysmall turnover except Indian Bleaching where some steadiness was noticeable on rumours current that this concern is negotiating for a contract with the Indian Army Headquarters. This information was believed by a certain section as reliable and were found busy with buying. The market closed quiet but steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tata Iron and Steel Shares ruled very steady with a small rise. Latest information received from Jamshedpur states that there is some labour trouble in the working of Electric Cranes. Tata Hydros were steady. Bombay-Burmah shares closed featureless. There was some enquiry for B.B. Petrol shares on reports of oil question differences patched up. New India shares ruled steady on investors buying.

SECURITIES.

There was good demand for Government papers and prices ruled steady.

APRIL SETTLEMENT.

Trading for April Settlement will commence from Thursday the 23rd inst.

COTTON MILLS.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

Paid up.		Closing rates.
100	Ahmed, Advance	395
100	Alliance	30
50	Apollo	6
500	Bombay Cotton	317|8
200	Bombay Dyeing	955
250	Bradbury	270
100	Century	462|8
100	Colaba Land	145
500	Central India Pr.	485
100	Colaba Land	146|4
100	Coorla	172/8
100	Crescent	190
250	Currim	260
500	David	268
250	Dawn	660
200	Edward Sassoon	112|8
10	S. D. Sassoon	0/14/0
100	Elphinstone	17
250	Fazulbhoy	892|8
50	Finlay	155
1000	F. Petit	500
100	Globe	30
100	Gokak	132|8
100	Indian Bleaching	301|4
100	Indore Malwa	362/8
100	Jamshed Mfg.	47/8
50	Kastoorchand	25/4
100	Khatau	98
100	Kohinoor	296|4
1000	Luxmi Cotton	6800
100	Madhavrao Sed.	4
100	Madhowji	115
500	Mathradas	50
1000	Maneckji Petit	100
100	Meyer Sassoon	82|8
1000	Morarji	2010
200	New Great	318|12
10	New City	115
250	Pabaney	286|4
200	Pearl	602|8
100	Phoenix	421|4
10	Premier	12|12
1000	Sholapur	7850
250	Simplex	207/8
50	Swan	160
100	Swadeshi	532/8
500	Tata Mill	82/8
500	Vishnu Cotton	3050

BANKS.

300	Imperial	1465
125	Imperial	356-4
50	India	93
25	Baroda	92
25	Central	25/14
25	Eastern	91
£12 1/2	National Bank	850

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahr. Prantji	912|8
	Amritsar Patti	143
1|	Cen. Prov. Rly.	99|8
100	Dhond Baramati	102
100	Guzerat Rly.	92|8
100	Hoshiarpur	99
100	Khulna Baghirhaut Rly.	95
90	Mandura Bhoa	77 x.d.
100	Sara Sirajgunj	99
100	Sialkote	105
100	Sindh I t. Rly	140
100	Upper Sindh	90
500	Tapty Valley	725

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Ahmedabad Electric	112
100	Andhra Valley	777|8
100	Alcock	396|4
125	B. Burma	858|12
10	B Burma No. 1	306|4
10	Br. India Insurance	8/8
8sh.	Bt. Burma Pet.	4/14
50	B. Tramway	157|8
50	B. Tramway Pref.	68|8
200	Bombay Steam	86|4
50	Bombay Telephone	51|8
10	Bundi Cement	23-8
250	Indian Cement	320
10	Central Indian Mining	22|12
£ 1	Eastern Chemical ordy.	1|8
ho 2	Do. Defd.	1
100	Katni Ordinary	255
10	Katni Deferred	820
50	Oriental Life Ass.	1950

CURRENCIES.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

3-1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 76|1
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-38 Rs. 94-2.
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/8.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87-14.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100-6
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102-6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106-10.
5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105|5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax-Free) due 1939 Rs. 103-3
6 per cent Bonds (Free Tax) due 1931 Rs. 104-10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 106-
6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111-9.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85-4
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1979 Rs. 84-8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1956 Rs. 110-12.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102.

Forward Rates.—2nd March Sett. 3-1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 76|1|6 1945|55 Rs. 106-10-6.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 17.

	This Week Bales
Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	114,000
Exports from America:—	
To Great Britain	72,000
To France and the Continent	62,000
To Japan	7,000
Visible Supply:—	
Stocks at U. S. Ports	2,223,000
Stocks at U.S. Interior Towns	1,049,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Feb. 17.

	This Week Bales
Total Cotton Actual Export	2,000
Total Cotton Forwarded to Consumers	63,,000
Total Cotton Imports	73,000
Total Cotton Stocks	841,000
Actual Week's Sales	35,370

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 18.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta:—
Feb/March per cwt. 14/-.
July/Sept. per cwt. 14/4-1/2.
C. & F. Bombay.—
July/Sept. per cwt. 14/5-1/2.
C. & F. Karachi.—
July/Sept 14/6-1/4.

25	New India Insur.	22|2
10	Panjab P. Cement	14-14
10	Pref.	15/2
10	Shivrajpur	46
75	Tata Iron Ordinary	83-12
20	Tata Iron 1st Defd.	303|12
150	Tata Iron 1st Pref.	138
100	Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	95|8
1000	Tata Hydro	1123|12
100	Tata Oil	43
1000	Tata Power Ord	507|8
100	Tata Power Pref.	910
215	Scindia Steam	19-6
	PREFERENCE SHARES.	
10	7-1/2 p. c. Punjab Portland Cement	15|2
100	7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 1st pref.	138
100	7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd pref.	95/4
1000	7 p.c. Hydro Pref.	1040
1000	1 p.c. Andhra Valley Pref.	997/8
500	1 p.c. Vishnu Pref.	925
150	6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	138
500	5-1/2 p.c. Tata ... Pre	110
500	5 p.c. Nagpur P	138

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council meets at the Town Hall, 2 p.m.

Municipal Corporation 3-10 p.m.

The Vice-Chancellor and Lady Setalvad will be "At Home" to H. E. the Chancellor and Lady Wilson, University Convocation Hall, 5-30 p.m.

Students' Public Meeting to protest against the speech of the Governor of Bengal at the last Calcutta Convocation and against the ordinance of flogging the students of Baghdad. The Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, Mr. K. F. Nariman, presiding, 6-15 p.m. (S.T.)

TUESDAY, Feb. 21.

Bombay Legislative Council meets at the Town Hall, 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions (I of 1928) are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning, the 20th February, 1928, at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A special general meeting of the members of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay to-day (Monday). at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The 42nd annual general meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day (Monday), at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).

FOUND.

Second Class Season Ticket No. 117 issued in favour of Mr. W. De Souza for three months ending 6-4-28 between Dockyard Road and Victoria Terminus has been found. The owner to take the delivery from the office of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, 139 Medow Street, Fort, between the hours of 3 to 6 p.m.

G.I.P. RY. WORKMEN'S UNION PAREL.

An extraordinary general meeting of workers in Parel workshop will be held to-day (Monday), at 5-30 p.m. behind Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel, when resolutions regarding the following will be adopted:—1 Protest against medical examination. 2 Gazetted holidays with full pay. 3 Free local passes of B. B. & C. I. Ry. 4 Two months' pay at the time of serving notices to the workers.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Australia per s.s. "Oransty" Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 21st instant.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion per extra s.s. "Querimba" Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 21st instant.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Friday to 6 a.m. of Saturday:—

Small-pox attacks 3, death 4; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack 1, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 95. The total mortality this day last year was 83.

ORIENTAL GOVT. SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

The amount of New Life Assurance Business written by the Oriental last year was: 21402 Policies Assuring Rs. 4,67,80,075 as compared with 17371 Policies Assuring Rs. 3,91,39,612 in 1926 an increase of 4031 Policies Assuring Rs. 76,40,463.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the Mails from Bombay of the 4th instant arrived at Marseilles at 6-30 a.m. on the 17th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

The Clan Line "Ogilvi" arrived at London on the morning of the 17th instant.

LECTURE ON "DELHI AND AGRA."

Under the auspices of the Seva Sadan, a public lecture in Gujerati on "Delhi and Agra" with lantern slides will be given by Mr. T. D. Kapadia, on Friday (the 24th instant), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Malabari Memorial Hall, Harvey Road, Gamdevi.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTE.

The inaugural ceremony of the proposed branch of the Institute of Local Self-Government will be performed by the Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah, Minister of Local Self-Government and the President of the Institute, on Sunday, (the 26th instant), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Hall of the Bombay Sanitary Association, Princess Street, Bombay.

NEW JAIN SADHUS.

Murhad which is 18 miles distant from Kalyan was the scene of great enthusiam lately when two Jains, in the presence of hundreds of Jains took the vow of Jain Sadhu's "dixa" and became ascetics. The ceremony was performed by Jain Muniraj Mangal-Vijayji and Vidyavijayji Mahraj, who gave the vow of Jain Sadhus to Jadavji Doongersey and Thakordas Jagjivandas, and were respectively named Bhanuvijayji and Prabhauvijayji.

GOVERNOR'S GARDEN PARTY.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Wilson will give a Garden Party on Thursday, (1st March), at 5 p.m. at the Government House.

PARSI CONGRATULATIONS TO MR. NARIMAN.

The members of the Broach Young Men's Parsi Association assembled in a special general meeting on the 13th instant, congratulated Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman on his unique success in the recent "Harvey-Nariman Case", and appreciated his bold and independent attitude.

REGULATION OF TRAFFIC.

According to a notification of the Police Commissioner appearing in our Advertisement columns, Mayo Road south of Churchgate Street, Churchgate Street, Esplanade Road in the vicinity of the Flora Fountain, and Elphinstone Circle will be closed to vehicular traffic from 2 p.m. until after His Excellency the Governor has returned from the Town Hall, after opening the Legislative Council session.

BLIND RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

A branch of the Blind Relief Association of Bombay has been opened at Palanpur from the 10th January 1928. The Association has already branches at Surat, Anand, Chalisgaon Bijapur, Bulsar and Mirpurkhas-Sind to which the Palanpur branch (with Head Quarters at Scott Hospital) will be a most welcome addition. Dr. B. C. Vachhrajani the Medical Officer there, is the Chairman of this branch.

PRIZE COMPETITION FOR PARSI STUDENTS.

A prize of Rs. 100/- is offered in cash or in books to any successful Parsi candidate, male or female, studying in the Arts Colleges, for the best essay in English on the "The Mission of Youth as taught in Zoroastrianism and as pursued in different lands at present."

The essay should be in a close cover, of not less than 40 typewritten foolscap papers, and under nom-de-plume. It should reach K. J. B. Wadia, Hon. Secretary, Rathestar Mandal, Grahams Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 21st August 1928.

The above prize is to be awarded from Dr. Sylvain Levy Endowment Fund donated by Mr. J. F. Batliboi in honour of the memorable visit of the distinguished Professor of France to Bombay in September 1922.

BRITISH & FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Rev. H. R. Scott, D.D., Irish Presbyterian Mission, Surat, who will preside at the Annual Meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, Bombay Auxiliary which will be held to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. in Wilson College Hall, Chaupati, retires from India in April of this year after 45 years of devoted service to his own and other Christian Missions in Gujarat. Not least amongst his painstaking labours has been his valuable co-operation with British and Foreign Bible Society in the production of the excellent editions of the Christian Scriptures in the Gujarati language which he has prepared for them while he has been associated with the Mission Press at Surat. He joined the Gujarati Revision Committee of the Bible Society in 1886 and became its Convenor in 1903. In the earlier period he was associated with the Rev. Dr. Shillidy, Rev. Dr. Taylor, and Rev. Dr. Steele, of the same Mission—all of them now deceased—men whose names are held in high esteem in the Christian Church in Gujarat and beyond, not only for their great scholarship, but for their saintly and self-sacrificing lives spent in the service of the people of that Province.

STUDENTS' PROTEST MEETING

Under the auspices of the Youth League, a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, to protest against (1) the atrocities of the police on the students of Calcutta, (2) the behaviour of the Principals of the Presidency and Bethune College of Calcutta and other educational centres, (3) the arbitrary threat given by the Governor of Bengal to the University of Calcutta and (4) the barbaric flogging ordinance issued against the students of Baghdad for participating in a legitimate demonstration held on the arrival of Sir Alfred Mond. Mr K. F. Nariman, M.L.C. will preside.

5-H WEEK FETE CLOSES.

NET REALISATION OF ABOUT RS. 350,000?

The 5-H Week Fete closed on Saturday after having lasted exactly two weeks. Being the closing day a very large number of persons paid a visit to the Fete, and availed themselves of the advantage of sight-seeing as well as patronising the day's special attractions.

Now that the Fete is closed it is worth while having a peep into its coffers. Upto Friday the gross receipts reached the sum of Rs. 3,28,000. If the receipts of Saturday are added to it, the total gross receipts might be about Rs. 3,50,000. It is said that the Fete Committee has spent about Rs. 1,50,000 for the construction of structures, etc., so that the net sum realisable would be about two lacs and a half, which, compared with the sum of about Rs. 5,75,000 realised at the time of the Fancy Fete, is not financially a great success.

A meed of praise is due to the organisers who contributed their mite to make the show a success. Mrs. Kanga who conducted the "House of Marvels" and Atya Begum of Hunar Nagar, and Mrs. Sadawala deserve special words of thanks and congratulations.

BHARAT TILES STALL

One of the attractions in the 5H Week Fete was the stall of the Bharat Tiles which with its variety of colours added to the gaiety of the "Wonderland" in Cooperage. The layout, including the wall is wholly of Bharat tiles, and it caught the eye of every passer-by. This is not the first time that the tiles made a mark in exhibition. The floor of the Bombay Court in Wembley Exhibition, was paved with these tiles, and the authorities had paid eloquent tributes to their high quality and durability. The product of the Bharat Flooring Tiles Co. claim many advantages over the imported ones. They do not bulge out, once they are fixed, and they improve by use. The colours are guaranteed. Within the short time of its start, the Company has won the confidence of the people of the presidency by the quality and attractive designs of its products. The New Cotton Exchange, the Bombay European Gymkhana, the Royal Yacht Club, Maharaja of Baroda's Jai Mahal are a few of the buildings for which Bharat tiles have been used.

GRAND SUCCESS OF HUNAR NAGAR

COMMITTEE APPRECIATES INDIAN SECTIONS WORK

Sir Reginald Ford has written the following letter to Atya Begum, officer-in-charge, Indian Section, 5-H Week:—

"Dear Atya Begum. Now that the Fete is drawing to a close may I express to you and you staff my personal and our united thanks for the most excellent organisation you have created for 5-H Week? Your Indian Section was one of the outstanding features of the Fete; and we are very grateful for all the hard work you and your staff have put in. I am sure your husband could not have been present to witness your great success. With renewed thanks, yours sincerely."

Atya Begum replied as follows:—

"May I, in return, take this opportunity and say that it has been a real pleasure to work for such a good cause, firstly, and additionally for such an excellent and clever Directorate; and if Hunar Nagar has been a success the credit of it is due to you and your ready and courteous help and co-operation. All the various bodies co-operated splendidly. The Finance Department, the Electric Department and all other committees worked like clockwork. I am thankful for the ungrudging unselfish help given by my workers, in every possible way, by Raja Saheb Partabgirji, the Jaora Durbar, Misses Hilla Vakil, and Pilloo Dalal, De Cunha, Mrs. Cockburn, Mr. D. M. Khairaz, and others. The press has been the unseen factor to make things go, and my chief thanks are due to it."

COOPERAGE HOUSEHOLDERS THANKED

Sir Reginald Ford, Managing Director of the 5-H Fete sends us a letter thanking the house-holders and inhabitants of the houses on the Co-operage in the course of which he says:—

"Now that the 5-H. Fete is terminated, may we, as a Directorate, express to you our thanks for your patience and endurance? Your peace and sleep must have been much disturbed, and during the whole Fete, no complaint has been recorded, although we are aware you have suffered much inconvenience. However, the cause has been a good one, and your forbearance may be regarded as a direct contribution towards the success of the Fete.

WATERLOO CUP FINAL

LONDON, Feb. 17.

In coursing at Altcar, in the final of the Waterloo Cup, Mrs. Sofer Whitburns' White Collar beat Lieut.-Col. Sir John Humpherys' Hastings.

Betting: White Collar 30 to 100.—Reuter's Special.

BERT HINKLER REACHES SINGAPORE

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Singapore.—Bert Hinkler has arrived here.—Reuter.

MR. H. P. MODY

JOINS DIRECTORATE OF SCINDIA S N CO

BOMBAY, Feb. 19.

It is understood that Mr. H. P. Mody, formerly of the Century Mills and ex-Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association, has joined the Board of Directors of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.—Free Press.

BOMBAY YOUTH CONFERENCE

SUNDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

Maharashtra Youths Conference which concluded at 10 last night and began sitting at 12-30, with an interval of from 5 to 8 (p.m.) passed a number of resolutions on a number of topics. Thus there were resolutions against imperialism, for boycott of Simon Commission, Independence, organisation of workers and peasants, adult suffrage and constituent Assembly, boycott of British goods, which can roughly be put in economico-political category. There were other resolutions adopted that declared complete equality of sexes, freedom to intermarry creation of permanent organisation, promotion of Marathi literature, removal of untouchability, support to Mahad Satyagraha, promotion of physical culture, right of inheritance to women, right of divorce and others which may be put in social category. There were majority divisions in favour of radical social reform, though the majorities were narrow.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: PISCES.

(To-day at 2 a.m. the Sun enters majestically the twelfth and last of the Zodiacal constellations, viz: Pisces (the Fishes). The month being sacred to fishes, fishes and loaves in the gift of Sircar Ma-bap will be freely distributed to "jhukumites" and grunters of "garib-parvars," as a counterblast to the boycott of the Simon Show which, however, will show the beginning of proving a "fishy" affair.)

If to-day is your birth-day, you are one of the fewest lucky dogs and bitches that are born once in a blooming century: for instance, Napoleon, the "Man of Destiny," was born in the latter half of the 18th century; and "Il Duce," Sgr. Mussolini, the Man of Steel and Iron (not of Jamshedpur, but of Rome and Milan) is his replica of the nineteenth century. Instances of such human comets (for they are as rare and of short existence, rather visibility, as comets are) in all fields of human activities are plentiful. You are the proud possessor of fabulous wealth, and that wealth will bring more unearned wealth (though not necessarily health), a wife of extraordinary facial and social charms, an eleven of rosy cherubim, and all that a man or a woman covets but seldom gets. "Il Duce," who knows how to brag well and bag the advantages of human weaknesses, lately exhorted his countrymen to build enough aeroplanes so as to obscure the sun. Intoxicated with your superfluous wealth, pride (and the beauty of your bride) and prejudice, you will exhort your relatives and co-religionists to make enough money to obscure the record of the richest family or country of the world. In the earlier part of your life, you will be wholly engaged in minting money. Later on, after leaving the reins of your establishments in the hands of the worthier sons of a worthy father, that you are, you will have more time at your disposal to follow Pope's advice to "shoot (living) follies as they fly" in the streets, on the wireless "Broadcasting" principle!

WESTERN INDIA TENNIS

The following is the programme of the matches to be played to-day (Monday.) All matches commence at 4 p.m. sharp:—

Court No. 1.—Taku vs. Joshi followed by Powar vs. Fox or Harvey.

Court No. 2.—Pitt and Raja Iyer vs. Kharedkar and Suvarna, followed by Kamruddin and Borugh vs. Tomonaga and Ueda, followed by Dhagamwan vs. Surrina.

Court No. 4.—Lahey Bean and Annett vs. Turner and Hopkins followed by Mrs. Moir vs. Mrs. Race.

Court No 5.—Tyabjee and Miss Burrow vs. Kamruddin and Miss Talyarkhan followed by Mrs. Hunt and Mrs. Shanks vs. Misses Stebbing.

Court No. 6.—Mulla vs. Ueda followed by Miss Evans vs. Mrs. Campbell.

To play on first available Courts:—

Desai and Desai vs. Dastoor and Daruwalla.

Pitt and Mrs. Moir vs. Hutchinson and Mrs Bourne.

Possible matches:—

Mrs. Race and Miss Evans vs. Mrs. Turner and Mrs. Waud.

Miss Tata and Mrs. Naoroji vs. Mrs. Quinn and Mrs Campbell.

AMUSEMENT

"THE QUAINTS" IN GOOD FORM

Despite the counter attraction of the 5H Fete, Mr. R. B. Salisbury's "Quaints" have attracted very fair houses to the Excelsior Theatre during the past week, and with the coming week more or less free from other engagements the Company should receive much better support. One thing is certain, and that is that the reorganised "Quaints" are quite the best combination that Mr. Salisbury has brought out to India. The singing is particularly good—with Mr. Dudley Page's fine tenor voice as the outstanding feature—and the dancing has plenty of pep. C. B. Cochran's London Pavilion success, "One Dam Thing After Another," will be repeated this evening, whilst the ever popular "No, No, Nanette" will fill the bill at the Sunday matinee and at the after-dinner performance on Wednesday. Other productions next week will include "The Blue Train" on Monday, "The Ghost Train" on Tuesday, "Oh Joy" on Thursday and "On Approval" on Friday.

EXCELSIOR CINEMA.

When the Excelsior is not occupied by the musical company during the coming week, the principal attraction will be a film, "The Night of Temptation," with Enid Markey in the leading role. The plot of this film may be described as "almost straight," for although it contains a bit of private detective work in the solving of a murder problem, there is nothing in it to test the viewer's brains unduly. It is, as a matter of fact, a simple story produced in a straight-forward manner, and should appeal to that section of the public which does not hanker after super-mysteries. The programme will include also a two-reel comic and a topical Movie Chat.

EDWARD AND EMPRESS.

A drama of the sea intitled "Sea Wolf" will be the principal attraction at the Edward Theatre, with a Harold Lloyd comic to round off the programme. "Sea Wolf" is the nice-name of the captain of a trading steamer, a rough individual with bullying manners and an evil reputation, and the story concerns his rescue of a man and a woman from a wrecked ship. There are plenty of thrills, culminating in the mutiny of "Sea Wolf's" crew, who set fire to the vessel. With the appearance on the horizon of a warship, "Sea Wolf" selects his own manner of death—a leap into the roaring flames. The programme at the Empress will include "The Love of Sunya," which has attracted big crowds to the Empire Theatre during the past week, and a Harry Pollard comic.

PATHE CINEMA.

The plot in "The Lunatic at Large" now being shown at the Pathe Cinema unfolds the adventures of a hobo who is tricked into an insane asylum in the place of a demented millionaire. His associations with the "nuts" of the place, his thrilling escape, his mad jump from a dirigible, three thousand feet above the ground, are strung with some of the most cleverly devised "gags" ever filmed.

MR. DINSHA F. MULLA.

TO ACT AS ADVOCATE-GENERAL

Mr. Jamshed B. Kanga, Advocate-General of Bombay, is going, on leave, to England, in connection with his eye trouble. Mr. Dinsha Furdoonji Mullan, who acted once as Advocate-General, has been appointed to act in the post, as has been announced in the Government Gazette published this week.

HON. MR. JUSTICE DAVAR.

It is understood that the period of appointment of Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, of the High Court of Bombay, which expires in next June will be extended by Government by one year.

CHANGES IN HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

The "Kaiser-e-Hind" understands that some notable changes in appointments in the Bench of Judges of the High Court of Bombay are to take place in the near future. Sir A. Martin (Chief Justice) and Hon. Mr. Justice Blackwell who belong to the Bar are shortly going on leave and, to fill up the vacancies temporary judgeships will go to Mr. Kemp and Mr. Rangnekar, both of whom belong to the Bar.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Mudgaonkar and Hon. Mr. Justice Crump, who belong to the Civil Service, are also shortly proceeding on leave. To fill up the vacancies, temporary appointments as Judge will be made and the choice will fall, on any two of the following four, viz. Mr. Balakram (of Sind), Mr. Wilde, Mr. Murphy who are all Civilians.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Earl and the Countess of Strafford arrived at Government House Bombay on Saturday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay visited the Hospital Fete on Saturday.

A Bangalore paper understands that the Hon. Mr. L. M. Crump, C.I.E., till lately Resident in Hyderabad has now been posted as Resident in Mysore vice the Hon. Mr. S. E. Pears proceeding on six months leave in March.

JACKSON'S JINGOISM.

START SWADESHI STRAIGHT WAY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—So Jackson, the Cricketter, elevated as Bengal's Governor, has now developed into a Prussian Dictator! Does he not remember, how dictatorial sovereigns in the West have been dethroned by their own people?

(1) Where is the all—powerful Kaiser?

(2) Where is the amiable Czar?

(3) Where is King Ferdinand of Bulgaria?

(4) And where is Sultan Harold of Turkey?

BENGAL—THE CRADLE OF THE CONGRESS.

Let Sir Stanley Jackson note, that Bengal was the cradle of the Indian National Congress. Her great sons, Womesh Chandra Bannerjee, Surendra Nath Bannerjee, Bepin Chandra Pal, Bhupendra Nath Basu, Rash Bihari Ghose, Romesh Chandra Dutt, Arabinda, Ghose Lal Mohan and Manmohan Ghosh; Ambica Charan Mazumdar and Desh Bandhu Das and others have been the pillars of the Indian national movement. They have faced the frowns and frustrated the plans of bigger bureaucrats than Staley Jackson—Lords Dufferin, Landsdowne and Curzon.

BENGAL—THE HOME OF MARTYRS.

Let Sir Stanley Jackson make no mistake. The Bengali Babu is not weak and yielding, as the Bengal Civilian has painted him to be. He is brave. He is buoyant. He is independent. He is ready for service and sacrifice. Oh Lord, how many of Bengal's brilliant men have been prosecuted, persecuted, arrested and incarcerated without any trial by a Government that styles itself as the Benign Trustees of the people! Sir, when the History of Bengal from 1897 to 1927 is written, it will form one of the darkest blots on England's (mis) administration of India, and will furnish a fuller list of Bengal's brave Martyrs.

BENGAL WILL NOT BEND!

Let Sir Stanley Jackson understand that his futile threat to the Calcutta University to withdraw the Government grant will not frighten anybody. Is Sir Stanley Jackson aware of the great traditions of the Calcutta University, of the great part played in its development by the late lamented Sir Asutosh Mookerjea, and the deep attachment and great help rendered to it by Sir Palitt, Sir Rash Bihari Ghose and Sir P. C. Roy and others? Does Sir Stanley realize, that buoyant vigilant Bengal will not bend before all the arms and charms of a Bourbon Bureaucracy? Where a mighty Curzon failed, a jostling Jackson is not going to score. Sir Stanley Jackson, you had better revise your policy, or you will rue the day, you pursue it.

START SWADESHI STRAIGHTWAY.

When Birkenhead is bullying, and Lord Irwin is fooling, when MacDonald, messing and Sir Simon is fishing; when Jackson is blustering and Lord Goschen is threatening; when Hailey is plotting and Wilson is placating, let us be all up and doing. Let us all proclaim and practise the boycott of British cloth, that ties our necks with a bandage of bondage. Indians all—young and old—start Swadeshi straightway. Youths of Bombay—Youths everywhere, take a solemn vow to-day:—Swadeshi First—Swadeshi Last, Swadeshi all the time! Bande-Matram.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

BOMBAY TEXTILE LABOUR UNION

RELIEF TO E. D. SASSOON MILL WORKERS.

The Bombay Textile Labour Union has organised relief measures for the workers on strike in the E. D. Sassoon Mills from the 6th instant. Relief in the form of rice and "Dal" (pulse) is given from the Damodar Hall Centre of the Union twice a week, viz., Monday and Thursdays and it extends for the whole week. On the 6th, 9th, 13th, and 16th instant, the number of persons who took advantage of the relief operations of the Union amounted to 8, 87, 132 and 113 respectively.

DOCTOR'S URGENT WARNING!

NEGLECTED COLDS AND INFLUENZA WEAKEN THE LUNGS.

An eminent doctor issues an urgent warning. "It is not influenza itself," he says, "which does the mischief but those grave diseases—pneumonia and bronchitis which follow in its wake." This season of changeable weather and chilly nights, spells greater danger for the lungs. Deadly germs are present in your throat and bronchials ready to strike at any weak spot.

Never ignore any sudden chill, painful throat or irritating cough. At the first symptom of trouble take Peps. Breathe deeply of the germicidal and chest-strengthening fumes, given off as Peps dissolve in the mouth. These health-giving Peps fumes bathe the whole of the delicate air-tubes and reach innermost recesses of the lungs.

Peps hold at bay the dangerous germs that cause influenza, bronchial colds and pneumonia. They soothe and heal inflamed membranes, impart strength to chest and lungs, and safeguard you against threatening complications. All medicine vendors sell Peps in handy sealed bottles. Price Re. One. Agents:—Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., Charni Road, Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

Enrolments for 1928-29 Examinations have commenced. These are days of Specialists and Davar's College was the first to introduce these Courses in the successful teaching of which it enjoys a monopoly of 28 years.

Specialise as Bank Officers (C.A.I.B.); Insurance Experts (Life, Fire & Marine) (F. C. I. I.); Company Secretaries (F. I. S. A.); Business Organisers and Merchants (L.C.C., D.Com.M.C.) and tack in if so desired an Accountancy Course (I.D.A., F.A.A.O.) as this Profession is now overcrowded.

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HOW AMERICA IS MADE TO HATE INDIANS.

MAYO-NAZIMOVA ALLIANCE.

(BY RAGINI DEVI.)

Madam Alla Nazimova, the American actress, is appearing at the Palace Theatre in New York City in a dramatic playlet entitled "India." The playlet will be featured throughout the United States on the Keith vaudeville circuit as a thrilling dramatization of incidents taken from the book "Mother India" by Katherine Mayo.

Madam Nazimova, in a statement to the Press, said that after reading the book "Mother India," she was inspired to stage the play-let. In front of the theatre, there is a large sign stating that the play "India" is taken direct from the book "Mother India."

Katherine Mayo and Madam Nazimova have evidently struck a bargain between them. Madam Nazimova is to have the advantage of the sensational publicity of the book "Mother India"—and Miss Mayo will get more publicity and increased profits from the dramatic advertisement which Madam Nazimova will present in every city in the United States.

The writer attended the performance of "India" in order to write an account of the playlet.

STAGING AN "INDIAN" SCENE!

The stage setting represents the exterior of a house in India, showing part of the compound enclosed by a high wall, with a door opening into the street.

A large British flag on a flagpole adorns the wall.

The characters in the playlet are Lotis (Madam Nazimova), the Hindu wife Nepal, her husband, and Roati, the female servant.

Lotis, the wife, appears in pyjamas rolled above her knees and wears a choli without sleeves. Nepal, the husband, is dressed like a darvan in a red coat, white pyjamas and a gorgeous turban. High black boots and a clanking sword complete his attire.

In the course of conversation with his child wife, Nepal reminds his wife how he bought her with a handful of coins paid to her father when she was nine years old.

When Lotis goes into the house, Nepal relates to the servant that his wife touched his food before he was through eating, and when he struck her, she tried to bite him!

His wife later on tells 'her' story to the servant. Lotis has to eat the leavings from her husband's dinner—only 'bones.' And when she tries to steal a little of his food to feed her baby girl, her Lord becomes angry and abuses her. English ladies can go about with faces uncovered, but she must always keep her face hidden under a veil.

PARODY OF INDIAN LIFE.

The husband again appears and begins to scold her. She must arrange her pyjamas properly and cover her shoulders with a jacket. He says that she has turned out to be a skinny she-devil; but, anyway, she satisfies his sense of proprieties and that is all she is good for. He tells her that when he married her at the age of nine, she was much more attractive. Her body was "slim and tempting."

Then they speak about her baby daughter and her future marriage which the husband and father insists must be just as soon as she reaches the age of nine years. Lotis screams that her daughter shall not be married off at that tender age. No, never! never! And she shrieks hysterically until she is silenced by a resounding slap from her irate husband, who then orders her to wipe the dust from his boots.

The procession for the Prince of Wales is about to begin and he must be off. The key to the gate is given to the servant with orders that her mistress may not go out nor even peep through the grating in the gate.

Then there are more confidences to the servant. Lotis tells her that Western women are free—they do not cover their faces. And Western men have only one wife, and not many.

The sound of drums is heard. The procession is coming. Lotis peeps through the grating, describing to the servant how she sees the English ladies in the streets with uncovered faces. The prince is coming..... He is bowing to the beg-

(Continued on page 9).

INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE AND AIR FORCE

(BY M. B. SANT).

Those who feel for the disappearance of India's mercantile marine and shipbuilding industry, will regard the 12th of December as a red letter day in the annals of this industry. The paternal advice which His Excellency Lord Irwin gave on that day to the selected cadets of the mercantile marine training ship "Dufferin" will go down to posterity as an epochmaking event, opening out a new vista for the activities of the sons of the soil and if the cadets act up to this advice and fulfil the expectations of their country and their employers, there is a bright and prosperous future before them. It was in 1909 that I drew the pointed attention of my countrymen to this forgotten and neglected problem, in my article on "A plea for Navigation Schools and Colleges in India" contributed by me to the 5th session of the All-India Industrial Conference convened at Lahore. I must acknowledge with gratitude the courtesy of about 12 papers and periodicals in reproducing my article in their columns and in inviting the attention of capitalists to my suggestions, which I summarise below for the benefit of your numerous readers:—

(1) The necessity of starting Technical Schools and Colleges at the principal ports in India for practical education in shipbuilding and navigation after the models of the Thames Nautical College, London, the Navigation School at Dundee in Scotland and similar English institutions. The admission of Indian cadets on the training ship "Dufferin" is a move in the right direction for which sincere acknowledgments are due to the Government of India and the Naval authorities. The suggestion of Seth Narottam Morarjee to provide for another training ship in the Bay of Bengal deserves also to be acted upon by the Government. The steamers of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company can do much to popularise navigation careers among middle class youth.

(2) The translation into Hindi, Marathi and Gujarati of important English books on the theory and practice of navigation and ship-building is to be undertaken. A book in Marathi on "Naukanayan" or Navigation has already been completed by Mr. Bhosekar and can be had from the Chitra Shala Press of Poona. Such books will be very useful to khalasis and other Indian labour employed on steamers and even to admitted cadets.

(3) Revival of ship-building industry: The illustrious Wadia family who were the pioneers in this line, till about 100 years ago, may revive this industry on modern basis. The ships built at Calcutta and Bombay sailed upto the Thames in company with British steamers, and used to convey both passengers and cargo. Indian teak-wood ships were considered superior to English vessels as regards durability and other qualities were concerned. Though there has since been a revolution in the methods and materials of ship-building, there is no reason why this industry should not prove lucrative, if revived with the help of modern tools and machinery. This revival will also solve to some extent the problem of unemployment. Sir Manmohandas Ramji has done a distinct service to the cause of National Mercantile Marine by emphasizing the need of the revival of ship-building industry in his article in the Special Congress Number of the "Bombay Chronicle." If the principal capitalists of Bombay were to combine and obtain from Government loans, or subsidies on reasonable terms, this question can be solved practically. In my replies to the Questionnaire of the Mercantile Marine Committee, I have made exactly similar recommendations including reservation of coastal trade, exemption of ship-building materials from import duties, etc.

(4) The admission of Indians in the British Navy should be secured as early as possible. The late Mr. Dadabhoy Naorojee had carried on correspondence with the Office of the British Admiralty on this subject about 50 years back. This correspondence with the evasive replies of the Admiralty was published in "India," the now defunct weekly organ of Indian National Congress, which formerly did much propagandist work in England. This question has again come to the front and the admission of Indians in the British Navy is being demanded by public men like Mr. Sarabhai N. Haji in the Legislative Assembly and his efforts deserve the support of the Indian public and practical sympathy at the hands of the Government.

Air Force:—The latest developments in the art and science aeronautics can no longer be ignored by the people of India and ought to be taken up by the Indian capitalists and studied by the younger generation. Let, therefore, provision be made by the Government as well as by the public agencies for instruction in this important branch. The Civil Air Force, if properly utilized ought to provide new careers for our young men.

The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1928

A HISTORIC VICTORY

The first battle in the Assembly over the Statutory Commission has ended in a resounding and decisive victory for the popular side. Lala Lajpat Rai's resolution to "have nothing to do with the Commission at any stage or in any form" has been carried by 68 votes against 62. The approximate equality of voting will mislead only the ignorant. The 62 votes for the official side included about 25 by officials, 11 by elected Europeans and about a dozen by nominated members. These members in no sense represent Indians and their votes should be entirely ignored for the purpose of judging the country's verdict on the Commission. One should also make allowance for the demoralising influence of the system of nomination on members even other than those nominated. It is partly due to this influence that ten elected Muslims and two elected Hindus voted on the official side. But it is highly significant that out of the 30 elected Muslims excluding the absentees as many as 19 voted for the resolution. This fact annihilates the Government's contention that the bulk of the Muslim community supports the Commission. If these facts are taken into consideration it will be evident that the independent representatives of the people in the Assembly are practically unanimous in rejecting the Commission and that these representatives faithfully reflect the feeling in the country. The intensity of the national feeling against the Commission is proved by the fact that even members who were seriously ill hastened to the Assembly to be at their posts at a critical hour. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas was actually on the way to the Assembly in an ambulance car to record his vote for Lalaji's resolution, when there was a sudden relapse in his condition, to which he shortly succumbed. He was, therefore, truly a martyr to the country's cause and his memory will no doubt inspire the country to fight out the battle to a finish. The same sense of duty was displayed by Mr. Birla and Mr. Belvi who attended the Assembly in spite of serious illness. Thanks to the grim determination of the people, the victory is won and we have shown that it is a decisive victory. We have no doubt that the lead given by the Assembly, and the Councils of the Central Provinces and Berar and Madras will be loyally followed by other Legislatures in the country.

What is the secret of the signal success of the Assembly? It is the growing disillusionment of all the popular parties in the Assembly as in the country about the very bona fides of Government's policy in appointing the Commission. Of this disillusionment Lalaji's speech was a most outspoken expression. Mr. Jayakar, followed Lalaji with the remark that Sir John Simon's statement was not "a bona fide statement." Pandit Malaviya thought that there was a "sinister conspiracy to humiliate Indians." Other nationalists, too, expressed the same sentiment. Pandit Motilal went so far as to say: "It is absolutely futile to endeavour to reconcile Indian opinion when English interests and ours clash. We do not use the same words in the same sense. I say the time is nearing when all parties will range themselves with the Congress in demanding complete independence." Such defiant language is no longer confined to Congressmen. So seasond a politician as Sir Sankaran Nair, who is not yet pledged to boycott, writing on the Commission in the "Contemporary Review," observes: "If this Ministry is allowed to wreck the reforms or fails to affect any substantial progress, India has no cause to despair. The next world-war, already looming on the horizon will make her master of the situation. She will get back not only what she may have lost during the interval but more—in fact, practically Home Rule.....If for any reason these hopes are disappointed, India would sever her connection with England and the latter would, in the words of Mrs. Besant, sink into a second Holland." Suspicion and disillusionment are growing apace. Mrs. Besant has already voted for the Independence resolution. And the Moderate of to-day will not fail to be the Radical of tomorrow.

Officials and their supporters in the Assembly did not seem to recognise the signs of the times. They still attempted to cajole the nationalists into the belief that the scheme of enquiry had given equality of status to Indians and that in any case co-operation with Government was the only salvation of the country Mr. Rajah, nominated by Government to represent the depressed classes (the irony of it!) was faithful to his masters. But Pandit Malaviya read out a telegram which had just then been received from the President of the Dravida Sabha, repudiating Mr. Rajah's claims to represent the Adi Dravidas and supporting the boycott. Mr. K. C. Roy, another nominated member, objected to the exclusion of the Indian Committee from the "in camera" evidence but would trust to the mercy of Sir John to revise the procedure "as time goes on." Sir Hari Singh Gour had need to say that he spoke for himself; for his constituents have repudiated his support to the Commission. He declared himself a Responsivist and said that he stood for conditional co-operation. If his conditional co-operation meant anything, he should have, like other conditional co-operators voted for the resolution now and should have stood for co-operation with the Commission only if and when his conditions should be satisfied. But he does the direct reverse and practically offers unconditional co-operation. Mr. Fazal Rahimtoolah, also a conditional co-operator, took up the right attitude. He said: "The boycott was not a hymn of hate but it was a refusal to co-operate until equal status and equal powers were granted.....But constituted as the Commission at present was, no self-respecting person could co-operate with it." The substance of the whole debate was that the nationalists claimed the right of India to have a preponderant or at least an equal right in the framing of India's constitution and proved to the hilt that the claim was just and that the present scheme, while giving Indians opportunities to make humble representations to the Commission, had not given anything like equal powers. Most of the supporters of the Commission tried in vain to prove that practical equality of status was conferred on Indians, thereby tacitly declaring that the right to equality was just. The main point at issue, therefore was whether or not the scheme gave Indians complete equality. Not even Sir John would say that equal powers were given when even equal opportunities for hearing evidence were actually denied. The inevitable decision followed and the boycott resolution was carried. Lord Birkenhead may fret and fume but India's verdict will remain unshaken. A Free Press message tells us that it has reason to believe that the Assembly debate has made no impression on the Commissioners, that the proposals made by Sir John contain the last word the Commission had to say on the rights of Indians and that the door has now been closed on any further negotiations. If the report turns out to be true, Indians will not regret it. We are confident that the decisive victory they have won in the Assembly will only hearten them for fresh and more strenuous efforts.

BATTLE OF LANGUAGES.

For nearly three years a veritable battle of languages has been fought in the University; yet no satisfactory decision seems to have been arrived at. For years a classical language or a modern foreign language was a compulsory subject for the matriculation and the higher Arts examinations but the vernaculars were dispensed with. Realising the gross anomaly of this position the Senate, about three years ago made the vernaculars an optional subject with the classical languages at the Matriculation but did not extend the same facility to the College examinations. The fresh anomaly was that while a boy could matriculate without offering a classical language, he was compelled to study it at College. Besides, it was possible for a boy to drop his vernacular altogether at all the examinations. It was then proposed to cut the Gordian knot by making both the vernacular and the classical language compulsory at the Matriculation and either of them at the College examinations. This was the proposition before the Senate on Friday last. The first part was rejected on the ground that it would add to the burden of the Matriculation. Fancy an English University dropping out English as a compulsory subject on the ground of its being a burden on students. The second part was referred back to the syndicate. The question can be definitely decided only when the whole curriculum for the Matriculation and the next two higher examinations are hauled up. And in that event the starting point must be the compulsory study of the mother tongue.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Will Not Wash.

After a good deal of cogitation and consultation and a period of vegetation in the Western Hostel at Delhi which must have given them a clear idea of the strength of the boycott, the Simon Commission come to the conclusion that some Indians at least can be drawn into the net of co-operation if their leader declares publicly that the Commission "will keep at arm's length the Governments i India". Sir John Simon chose the day before the one which was to decide the attitude of the Assembly towards his Commission to inform Press representatives that the Commission was an "independent body" and that officials and non-officials would have to follow the same procedure before it. This fanfare of impartiality is not at all likely, however, to add further strength to the ranks of the Jo-Hukums who are ready to co-operate with the Commission. Self-respecting Indians see through the game and Sir John and his colleagues should realise by now that their unctuous declaration about keeping "Governments at arm's length" will not wash.

Impositions.

The entirely different outlook from which the British Press as a whole regards the movement for freedom in India as compared to the agitations and struggles of South Africa and Ireland which were successful in securing them self-government is illustrated in the remarks of the "Spectator" and the "New Statesman". It will be recalled that a few days ago the latter journal, an influential weekly which voices the opinions of Liberal Imperialists, said that the question of Ireland was different from that of India, because Ireland had arms. The journal concluded that a settlement will have to be "imposed" upon India. The Die-Hard "Spectator" follows in the same strain but is more contemptuous in its language. "If we fail through the opposition of the present Indian political leaders to impose the sort of changes we think best", the "Spectator" remarks, "we shall have to seek other methods of devolving power". The only question before every political party in England now is,—official Labour having sided with the Tories in regard to its Indian policy—how to impose a settlement on India. Indians tempted into the trap of co-operation should do well to take warning from this language of coercion.

Calumniating India.

It will be a matter for great jubilation amongst British Die-Hards that the campaign of calumny against India engineered by Katherine Mayo and the powerful anti-Indian interests working with her has entered a new and effective phase. So far Miss Mayo could reach the American public only through her atrocious bundle of lies, "Mother India". Now she extends her orbit of diabolical mischief by a device which will greatly strengthen the impression amongst the American people, generally so grossly ignorant about India, that only British rule stands in the way of this country's becoming a land of sexual perverts and hopeless samples of depraved humanity. The lie is being propagated through a one act sketch entitled "India". As Ragini Devi says in an article from her we publish on this page, Miss Mayo has struck an alliance with Madame Nazimova for calumniating India. Women's associations in this country and bodies like the Indian National Congress should promptly protest against the new and dastardly misrepresentation of Indian matrimonial conditions in the play-let. The wife who appears in rolled up pyjamas and wears a "choli" without sleeves and the Bluebeard of a husband who keeps her a caged prisoner are phantasies of Katherine Mayo's diseased brain.

Pertinent Advice.

At the opening ceremony of the Lakdipul Extension at Poona Sir M. Visvesvaraya who congratulated the Municipality of Poona on having got through the much needed improvement of widening the bridge referred to the pressing need of providing suitable education for the younger generation so that it could help in working for business prosperity. Improvements in communications, in hygienic and sanitary conditions can only come when people can afford them. The standard of living cannot be raised unless the younger generation comes to know how to make itself economically more efficient resulting in its securing higher wages for its labours. This can only be achieved if Sir M. Visvesvaraya's advice is followed by those in charge of the education of youth. He said; "If half the colleges and schools in Poona were transformed into institutions for providing training to future merchants, engineers, managers, technical experts and superintendents of business—a class of training most needed at the present time—there might be some hope for the future."

Opportunities For Trained Indians.

There is a point however, about this urgency of having at command for the industrial progress of the country technically trained Indians which appeals to Indian youth but which is apt to be forgotten by those who employ them. Is there a tendency at least on the part of Indian capitalists to provide opportunities for technically trained Indians in their own concerns? Is there a definite effort made by them to train them in new and important aspects of the industries which Indian businessmen control? So far we have seen little evidence that Indian capitalists encourage in any markedly enthusiastic manner technically trained Indians. Now that Sir M. Visvesvaraya is a director of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, the public looks to him to inquire closely into the complaint from the Jamshedpur Labour Union that Indianisation is not taking place there in a satisfactory manner. In the pivotal branches of the industry, as for example, production of pig iron and smelting, very few Indians are, we und[illegible] taken up for training.

HISTORIC POPULAR TRIUMPH.

ASSEMBLY DECIDES ON BOYCOTT.

LALAJI'S RESOLUTION CARRIED BY 68 TO 62.

PUNDIT MALAVIYA'S SCATHING EXPOSURE

"VOTE FOR GOVT. IS VOTE FOR SUBJECTION" SAYS LALAJI

BIRKENHEAD A BIG BULLY

Nationalist members in the Assembly kept up a high level of debate in their speeches following that of Pundit Motilal Nehru on Lala Lajpat Rai's Resolution for boycotting the Simon Commission. In a moving and eloquent exposition of the case for boycott Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya declared: "The work for settling the Indian constitution should be entrusted to Indians. That is why I join hands with the Congress Party on this issue". He described Lord Birkenhead as a big bully "who would drive Indians further away from their fellow-subjects".

Colonel Crawford was in great quandary in explaining to the nationalist benches that "there were other methods of dealing with the situation confronting them". His proposal that the debate should be adjourned fell absolutely flat. Mr. Ranga Iyer declared amidst applause that "liberty would come to India not from outside but from within, even as the flower blossoms from within".

Lala Lajpat Rai in replying to the debate exhorted Muslims to realise that it would be safer for them to trust the Hindus than Englishmen. The Hindus had no intention of thrusting joint electorates on Muslims, he said, unless they were able to carry with them the bulk of Muslim Nationalists. He warned the House that any vote against his resolution would be a vote against freedom and for permanent bondage.

The popular victory was gained by six votes. Mr. Nill Joshi was the only Nominated Indian Member to vote on the popular side.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

Shouts of "Bande Mataram" resounded in the Assembly Chamber from floor to ceiling when President Patel announced to a throbbing House and anxiously awaiting galleries all around that by a majority of six votes the Assembly had decided to boycott the Statutory Commission. That the voting would be in favour of the popular parties was evident from the lobby calculations the whole day and also from the downcast faces of Messrs. Coatman and Allison who were looking exhausted after their activities to catch the unwary. But even then none calculated such a gratifying majority as six; for the voting for the boycott was 68 while the figure against the boycott was only 62. The credit for this magnificent victory on this vital question should go not only to Party Leaders who met the official and nominated members' arguments with considerable force supported by an array of facts, but also to the Party Whips on the non-official side who spared no pains to bring to the popular lobby every available vote. A glance at the division list will disclose many interesting features. Mr. Fazal Rahimtullah whose vote was regarded as uncertain until he stood up to defend the policy of boycott, is very significant and the credit for securing his vote will indeed go to Mr. Jinnah. Pandit Malaviya's inspiring speech to-day combined with the pressure of the Whips, particularly of Mr. B. Das, was responsible for the voting on the popular side of Mr. Rang Biharilal who recently distinguished himself as the President of an anti-boycott meeting in Delhi. The absence of the name of Mr. Farookhee from the voting list does not surprise those who have been following what Lala Lajpat Rai described as "tyranny of Government" Mr. Farookhee's conduct in absenting himself at the voting time will become a subject for party decision which may result in "amputating the diseased limb". Very few account in the lobbies as to why Sir Victor Sassoon did not vote, although he is a prominent member of the European group whose spokesmen, including Colonel Crawford and Sir D'Arcy Lindsay were aggressively anti-boycott in their utterances and conduct to-day, but on enquiry I learn that his constituency, the Millowners' Association of Bombay had given him a mandate to remain neutral.

"I cannot understand Sir Hari Singh Gour" cried Lala Lajpat Rai, leader of the Nationalist Party, in evident disgust at the performance of the Nagpur Knight who made a most apologetic speech and utilised all his talents to justify a far-fetched point that if equality is all that the Responsivists want then they cannot boycott the Commission because there would be afterwards nothing to claim equality with. At the voting time Sir Hari Singh was seen in the Government lobby. There are many rumours as to the reason for this "volte face" on the part of Sir Hari Singh who wiring from Nagpur to Lala Lajpat Rai a few days before, the commencement of the session had said, "I am for boycott if the Nationalist Party is unanimously for it." Future alone can say whether rumours now afloat are well founded or not.

Another notable absentee to-day was the Deputy President, Moulvi Mahomed Yakub, President of the Calcutta session of the All-India Muslim League who on Thursday's debate left no room for any doubt as regards his boycott fervour. I know that he had to absent himself on account of an unexpected social engagement. He had arranged for a dinner to-night at Moradabad to some members of the Public Services Commission, thinking that voting on the Simon Commission boycott resolution would be finished on Thursday. But the abrupt and indeed dramatic suspension of the business following the unfortunate death of Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas upset his calculations. The social engagement could not be called off and so he had to absent himself much against his will, although if the result of voting had gone the other way he would have been taken to task by his leader Mr. Jinnah and his constituents.

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed did not vote either way and there was an interesting episode about it. The Government whip Mr. Allison, had managed to take him as near the entrance to the Government lobby as possible, but, meanwhile, Mr. S. C. Mitter with the help of Mr. Sherwani and Mr. Kidwai was inducing him to go to their lobby. Mr. Kabiruddin was in an undecided plight. In reply to the President he had to say "I have not made up my mind" Even neutrality on the part of Mr. Kabiruddin was welcome to the Swarajists who, therefore, patted him.

The voting, broadly speaking, was that all elected members of the Congress, Nationalist and Independent Parteis present, with the exception of Sir Hari Singh Gour, voted for the boycott and Mr. Joshi was the only nominated Indian member who voted on the popular side. The paid votes of Government together with the nominated members and the newly formed, but yet to be recognised, Central Muslim Party whose leader's proposition was a negation of the original motion before the House formed the 62 votes on their side. Dr. Hyder, although an elected member, distinguished himself by voting with Government. The result of the division was so anxiously awaited by many parts of India that telephone enquiries came from Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad Lahore and Meerut.

The debate itself was conducted on a very high level and appeals were frequently made by Mr. Crerar, Sir B. N. Mitra and Sir Basil Blackett to both Messrs. Jinnah and Jayakar, particularly the latter to remain firm to his original stand and thereby enable the door for further negotiations with Sir John Simon to be kept open. But the decisive majority of six votes gave the emphatic "no".

The following is the concluding portion of the debate, on Saturday in the Assembly, on Lala Lajpat Rai's motion:—

COL. GIDNEY'S CHALLENGE

Col Gidney challneged that the contention of the leaders who had so contemptuously rejected the offer of Sir John Simon that they had the country behind them. Whom did Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's Congress represent except people he had collected from Madras? Whom did Mr. Jinnah represent? Not the Muslims of the main Muslim provinces of India (cheers) Who represented the depressed classes among the opposition? "I say, you represent hardly two million people; in fact you represent yourself as leader, some of you without followers (cheers and counter cheers). The mere fact that you have acted in this manner has discredited you. There is no getting away from the fact that you are under the British Parliament (A Voice: British bayonets). Call it British bayonets if you like. So long as you are under that constitution it is your bounden duty as members of this House to co-operate with the Commission."

Mr Fazal Rahimtoolah said he had welcomed the exclusion of Indians from the Commission firstly, because he would rather not have Indians on it than have bad Indians and secondly because it has brought about the Hindu-Muslim unity and has joined four political parties. Boycott was not hymn of hate but it was a refusal to cooperate until equal status and equal powers were granted. He made it clear that whatever might be the view of the Swarajists, his party did not support resolution in pursuance of the policy of non-co-operation. If Sir Basil Blackett could assure them that the matter would be re-examined in order to grant equal status they would not press it to division, but constituted as Commission at present was, no self-respecting person could co-operate with it.

A Voice:—Why did you first welcome the Commission?

Mr. Fazal:—Because it has brought about the much-needed Hindu-Muslim unity. My Hindu friends are prepared for separate electorates if we want them. (Voices: Are they. Some Hindu leaders nodded assent). I am speaking from knowledge of what is going on.

PRACTICAL NECESSITY

Mr. Subrawardy tried to controvert the arguments of the opposition. He asked the authors of the Delhi proposals why they sprung upon the country three years in advance their scheme if they held that the Commision has been prematurely appointed. While he did not agree with Lord Birkenhead that a purely parliamentary Commission was justified historically and constitutionally, it was certainly dictated by the practical necessity of the case. If Lord Sinha had been appointed, the Extremists would have vomitted fire and if comrade Saklatwala had been chosen the Moderate, would have had a cold shiver. (Laughter.) Pandit Motilal being the father of the author of the resolution for complete independence in the Madras Congress fondly belived that the country was for that goal. But Mr. Gandhi had described the Congress as school boy debating society when it passed this resolution (hear, hear) The failure of non-co-operation was writ large on the Swarajist benches and not only that the speaker was returned by two constituencies in Bengal but no Bengal Muslim on the Congress ticket succeeded and Mr. Banerjee (Swarajist) had taunted his colleagues in the Bengal Council for absenting themslves by saying that they were presumably satisfied with the constitution of Commission (Laughter). Muslim Bengal thus stood against boycott in spite of the show put up by the All-India Muslim League session in Calcutta where Pandits harangued. (laughter) Lt. Muhammad Nawaz returned by general electorate was against boycott and he made a present of it to Mr. Jinnah who was in love with the general electorates.

As the speaker was going on, the President asked him to bring his interesting remarks to a close. (Mr. S. C. Mitter:—These may be taken as read).

"SHEDDING CROCODILE TEARS"

The speaker asked Lala Lajpatrai not to shed crocodile tears for Muslim interests. He told Mr. Goswami that if the Royal Commissioners were mediocre so were most of the men in the world and he would rather have mediocres dealing with this case than abnormalities (applause). The unholy alliance of the opposition was bound soon to melt away and opposition's formula would soon turn out to be proverbial "Delhi Ka Ladoo" (applause).

IF ENGLAND WERE UNDER GERMANY....?

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer said that Indians had no desir eto drive out Englishmen. What was the use of Mr. Shah Nawaz saying that Indians could not drive them out with paper and ink? He, however, believed that if it was a question of driving them out, the 300 millions of India, by taking an ink-pot each, would be able to drown the Britishers (Laughter). Would England have been quiet and talked of co-operation if she had been under German rule and Germany had sent out a Commission with General Hindenburg as President and it was declared that representatives of both Houses of the British Parliament were only to sit with the Commission and discuss the questions coming before it, but would not be allowed to hear certain portions of the evidence?

Sir Basil: Yes.

Mr. Ranga Iyer: Then Sir Basil would have been disowned by his own countrymen. If England did not treat India in better fashion, India would have to adopt the methods adopted by Ireland and South Africa and the constitutionalists of the present day might have to stand out of this Legislature, leading perhaps to the suspension of the Assembly, even as the Duma of Russia was suspended once. What else could happen when Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Sir Sivaswami Aiyar who had grown grey working in co-operation with the Government, were met with non-co-operation and their view spurned? Liberty would come to India not from outside, but from within, even as the flower blossoms from within.

ADJOURNMENT ADVISED.

Col. Crawford said that the barren policy of non-co-operation could not be carried to success, especially as there were other methods of dealing with the situation confronting them. Lala Lajpat Rai had said that he did not believe in the 'bona fides' of Britishers. If any person was honest unto himself then he would surely meet with honesty at the other end.

Lala Lajpat Rai: That has not been my experience with Britain during the last 35 years.

Col. Crawford continued that Mr. Jayakar's speech showed that he had realised the difficulties of the problem. Mr. Jayakar had complained of the delay of three months in explaining the procedure to be followed by Sir John Simon. What was three months in the life-time of a Nation? Mr. Jayakar objected to certain evidence being taken in camera, but before the Southborough Committee, a representative of the depressed classes had refused to consent to his political opponents sitting in judgment over him, as the recorded evidence showed. Col. Crawford could not understand what more was implied by the word equality to the mind of an Indian in this matter than to be elected by his own Parliament.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar: Has he a vote on the Commission?

Col. Crawford: I don't care whether he has a vote or not. (Opposition cheers). I myself prefer to be elected to the Committee by the Legislature and do not like to be nominated by anybody outside. If you honestly believe that the procedure is wrong then you should approach Sir John and discuss with him.

Mr. Fazal Rahimtullah: What change did Sir Sankaran obtain?

Col. Crawford concluding, observed that there were many in the Assembly who did not want to vote either for the resolution, or for the amendment. He, therefore, moved that the debate be adjourned.

PT. MALAVIYA'S SPEECH.

Pandit Malaviya, who rose amidst the cheers of the Congress, Independent and Nationalist Parties, said that the resolution before the House was the outcome of the attitude taken by the British Government. He quoted from articles which he had written immediately after the appointment of the Commission and repeated the conditions on which he was prepared to co-operate with the Commission. He contended that those conditions demanding equality for India had not been conceded. The work of settling the Indian Constitution should be entrusted to Indians and that was why he joined hands with the Congress Party on this issue. (Cheers.)

BIRKENHEAD—A BULLY.

The Pandit described Lord Birkenhead as a big bully who would drive Indians further away from their English fellow-subjects. As a contrast to Lord Birkenhead's attitude, the speaker quoted from a speech made by Lord Morley, stating that the influence of educated Indians was far more than their numbers suggested. The speaker referred to the Despatch of 1833, the Proclamation of 1858 and the speech of Sir John Wood in 1861 in this connection and went on to say that India's equal status had been recognised by her being admitted to membership of the League of Nations. It was in disregard of historical practice that Indians had now been excluded from the Simon Commission. The resolution was not a negative one, but was positive in character, and was to the effect that unless the King-Emperor appointed an equal number of Indians as Commissioners on the Simon enquiry, they would refuse to co-operate. (Applause). It was idle to expect Sir John Simon to grant what he had no power to grant. He asked the Government whether it was not true that the first suggestion for the appointment of a Parliamentary Commission was made by the Government of India, whether the legal opinion given by the advisers of the Government of India did not state the Reform Act did not shut out Indians from the Commission, whether five or six Hindus were not actually recommended for being appointed as members of the Commission, whether the Law Member of the Government of India was not in favour of the exclusion of Indians (shame, shame) and whether it was not to the credit of Sir Muhammad Habibullah that he opposed the exclusion of Indians (hear, hear) and warned the Government of a boycott of the Commission?

A CLIQUE AGAINST INDIA.

There was a clique working against India which had helped in the preparation and circulation of a wretched book. The "Times" of London, the "Englishman," the "Pioneer" and the European Association had known months ago that the Commission would be purely Parliamentary. Thus Europeans had been taken into confidence by the authorities and not Indians. An atmosphere had been created against India and Indians had been represented as a low people, not fit to be admitted as equals.

MR. RAJA REPUDIATED.

Pandit Malaviya next referred to the statement made by Mr. M. C. Raja that speaking on a resolution moved by Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy in the old Imperial Legislative Council regarding the amelioration of the conditions of the depressed classes the Pandit had said that the Government should abstain from interfering with social and religious affairs. Pandit Malaviya quoted from the speech he made on that occasion to prove that he then urged the Government to give the depressed classes full facilities for education and even more facilities than those enjoyed by the more advanced castes, and that it was Sir Reginald Craddock, the then Home Member who had stated that the resolution would be referred to the Local Governments. (Shame, shame). The Pandit then read out a telegram which had just then been received from the President of the Dravida Sabha, repudiating Mr. Raja's claim to represent the Adi-Dravidas, and supporting boycott of the Commission.

Mr. Raja tried to explain the position, but was met with cries of "order, order."

Mr. Cosgrave (Official Member from Assam) asked whether Mr. Raja was not entitled to be heard.

The President said that under the Standing Orders, unless the speaker gave way, a personal explanation could be made only after the speech was over.

Mr. Cosgrave said that the rules limited speeches to fifteen minutes' duration, but the Pandit had spoken for fifty minutes.

Voices: Order, order.

The President said that the Pandit was one of th eleaders of Parties in the House which the Honourable Member was not.

Concluding, Pandit Malaviya appealed to all Indians to maintain their national honour, which was at stake.

Mr. M. C. Raja, rising to make a personal explanation, said that the telegram repudiating his claim to represent the Adi-Dravidas, to which Pandit Malaviya had referred was a bogus one, sent by a person who was a creature of Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar. (Laughter).

Mr. Chatterjee said that Indian Christians did not like the exclusion of Indians from the Commission and they stood for self-determination. They were not amongst the petitioners either. He believed that God would remedy the mistakes of mankind and asked the House to accept the hand extended to it by the Commission.

LALAJI'S REPLY.

Lala Lajpat Rai replying to debate said that he based his stand on the decision of the All-Parties' Conference, that the Commission, as at present constituted, was unacceptable to India. He asserted that the Pronouncement of August 20th, 1917 was settled in 1916 because of the pressure exerted by America with reference to the matter and quoted from the Parliamentary debates and a speech of Lord Chelmsford at that time in support of his contention. It should be remembered, he said, that the scheme of Dyarchy was settled in March 1916, the announcement was made in August 1917, and the United States entered the war in April 1917. Continuing, Lala Lajpat Rai said that Col. Wedgewood's position had been misrepresented, for whatever might be said of his views on the Non-co-operation movement in 1922 he certainly preached Non-cooperation in Parliament on November 25th, 1927. Promises had been given by Britain, which were not carried out. There was nothing to be said against the Commissioners because they were not in a position to extend equality of treatment to India. India's complaint was against those who were responsible for the appointment of the Commission.

A VOTE FOR GOVT., A VOTE FOR SUBJECTION.

Continuing Lala Lajpat Rai assured Mr. Shah Nawaz and Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan that the Hindus had no intention of thrusting joint electorates on Muslims, unless the Hindus were able to carry with them the bulk of the Muslim Nationalists. At the same time, he told them that it would be safer to trust the Hindus than Englishmen. Replying to Sir D'Arcy Lindsay's taunt that India had not yet produced a constitution, Lala Lajpat Rai said that it was not possible to produce one so long as a third party in India put up "created interests." Constitutions were not made in a day, but a constituiton was being drafted and God willing, would be completed very shortly. (Loud cheers). If the Government wanted to ascertain the depth of Indian opinion on this question, they should not allow any official to vote on the resolution. Any vote against the resolution would be a vote against freedom and for permanent bondage.

MR. CRERAR'S WINDING UP.

Mr. Crerar, winding up the debate said the Commission was appointed under the King's order, and once appointed that body was the matter of its own procedure. He repudiated the idea that the Government of India was responsible for its procedure. He also repudiated the allegation that Sir John Simon's statement was prepared in London. The powers of the Commission were very great indeed. The House would be well advised to reflect on the enormous ground to be covered and the great dangers and inconvenience that would result from delay in the ap-

Page 9.)

ORDERED OFF TO KODAIKANAL

INTERDICT ON MAHARAJAH OF NABHA

DEPRIVATION OF TITLE, RIGHTS PREVILEGES ETC.

ALLEGED DISLOYALTY TO GOVT.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 19.

The Maharaja of Nabha has been deprived of his title of Maharaja and his monthly allowance has been reduced from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 10,000 on the ground of disloyalty to the Government.—A. P.

MAHARAJAH SPIRITED AWAY

REMOVED TO UNKNOWN DESTINATION

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 19.

The Maharaja of Nabha was detained at Allahabad Station last night and, it is stated, he was put into a special coach and taken to a place where a special train was to meet him.

The "Pioneer" giving details of the detention says the Maharaja had booked five berths for Lucknow and was entering his carriage when he was approached by a police officer who invited him to go outside the station. He was then driven off in a motor car and later taken by train to an unknown destination.—A. P.

ALLEGED DISLOYALTY

GOVT, ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 19.

The Foreign and Political Department issued the following communique regarding the Maharaja of Nabha:—

"Under the conditions whereby the Maharaja Ripudaman Singh, now known as Maharaja Gurcharan Singh was permitted to sever his connection with the Nabha State he undertook to remain loyal to the Government. It was expressly laid down at the same time that in the event of his failing to act accordingly the Government reserved the right to modify or annul the other conditions attaching to his severance from the State. From the evidence in their possession the Government of India are satisfied that Maharaja Gurcharan Singh has repeatedly taken part in disloyal activities since his departure from Nabha. He has been clearly warned of the consequences which a continuance of such conduct would entail, but this warning has been without effect. The Government of India have accordingly been compelled to pass orders that he shall be deprived of the title of Maharaja and of all rights and privileges pertaining thereto, that his allowance from the Nabha State shall be reduced from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 10,000 a month and that he shall until further notice take up his residence at Kodaikanal in the Madras presidency. His son Tikka Sahib who becomes Maharaja in his stead will be formally installed on the gadi of Nabha at the earliest opportunity.—A. P.

COMMONSENSE OF INDIAN PEASANTS

LABOUR M. P.'S TRIBUTE

INDIA'S FITNESS FOR SELF-GOVT.

BOMBAY, Feb. 18.

Mr. Mardy Jones, Labour M.P., who had been touring in India sailed from here to-day by the S.S. "Razmak."

In an interview to press Mr. Mardy Jones said, "I have spent four very pleasant and educative months in India. I visited the chief cities and many typical industrial and rural areas in British India and some of the Indian States. I attended the Trade Union Congress at Cawnpore and the National Congress at Madras and spent some time at Delhi listening to the fateful debate in the Legislative Assembly on Thursday. My main object was to study Labour conditions in the Bengal coal fields and acquaint myself with the political situation created by the appointment of the Royal Commission and the refusal of the Indian political parties to co-operate with it. I have managed to crowd really remarkable experiences into these four short months.

FIT FOR CITIZENSHIP.

"India is a winderful land. I am amazed at the never ending patience of the poor people who populate this semi-continent. Despite their illiteracy the peasants of India have a large fund of natural commonsense and are as fit for citizenship as the more literate peoples of Europe and America. Trust the people. Give them responsible Government and they will probably form better political judgment as to how they could be governed than all the political pundits who are obsessed with their own importance, both British and Indian.

PRESENT IMPASSE.

"India occupies the key position in the unity of the British Empire. She is entitled to a place as a Dominion and she should accept no lesser place within the empire. I trust that the present impasse will soon pass away and that the Joint Conference on equal status will hammer out a Dominion Constitution for India as the prerogative of a great people second to none in the world."—Free Press.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION

KEY TO MAINTENANCE OF PEACE

PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE APPROVES PRINCIPLE

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Havana.—The Pan-American Congress has approved of the principle of compulsory arbitration as the key to the maintenance of peace in the Western Hemisphere. The report of the sub-committee on public international law calls for a Conference in Washington to draw up a collective Pan-American Arbitration Convention.—Reuter.

PEACE PROPOSALS DROPPED FROM AIR

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Managua.—The Commander of the United States Marines has caused the peace proposals to be dropped from aeroplanes over General Sandino's various strongholds. General Sandino has replied to them, but the nature of the reply has not been revealed.—Reuter.

AMERICAN IMPERIALISM

CRUISERS DESPATCHED TO SAMOA

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Wellington.—Prime Minister Coates has announced that the Cabinet has decided as a purely precautionary measure to send the cruisers "Dunedin" and "Diomede" to Samoa where a serious position has arisen owing to the failure of the efforts to effect reconciliation between the Mau Committee (Native organisation aiming at self-government for Samoa) and the loyal section of native population. The Administrator reports, that any action of the official police will be regarded as a signal for general retaliation by Mau against Europeans and the entire police force is powerless and the maintenance of peace is impossible.—Reuter.

PREVENTING SPREAD OF VENEREAL DISEASE

EDINBURGH CORPORATION'S BILL

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The Edinburgh Corporation has presented a bill which will be considered by the Medical Committee of the House of Commons on Tuesday providing that where the Medical Officer of Health certifies that a person is liable to spread venereal disease they should be empowered on Magistrate's order compulsorily to isolate the person in some institution until the risk of contagion has passed.—Reuter.

SECRETARY FOR WAR

RECEIVED BY KING

LONDON, Feb. 18.

H. M. the King granted audience to Sir L. Worthington Evans at the Buckingham Palace.—Reuter.

MADRAS ENDOWMENTS ACT

MADRAS, Feb. 19.

The Act of the Madras Legislature to amend the Hindu Religious Endowments Act of 1926 has been assented to by His Excellency the Governor of Madras and His Excellency the Viceroy.—A. P.

AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COMBINES

FORMATION IMPORT POOLS PROPOSED

SHARP DIFFERENCES OF OPINION

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Washington.—The Judiciary Committee has reported to the House of Representatives approving the Bill permitting the American Combines collectively to purchase rubber, potash and sisal which is "under the monopoly control of foreign countries." The minority report of the Committee reveals marked differences of opinion with regard to the ultimate effect of the Bill if enacted, whereas an overwhelming majority believe that the formation of import pools is the best method of meeting the alien Government monopolies.

The minority express opinion that foreign monopolies will merely be replaced by more absolute American monopolies and fear that the small American manufacturer will be entirely at the mercy of the import pools, and the consumer will find the prices increased instead of being decreased.—Reuter.

JAPAN IN VORTEX OF GENERAL ELECTION

KEEN CONTESTS AND STRENGTH OF PARTIES

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Tokyo.—A very lively campaign is proceeding throughout Japan in connection with the general election which will take place on the 20th February, being the first to be held under the manhood suffrage. This has necessitated an increase of the electoral roll from three million persons to 12 millions. The Seiyukai (Government) and Minseito (Chief Opposition) parties have each put up 370 out of 969 candidates for 466 seats, while the remainder of the candidates include 88 Proletarians and 88 Independents. The Seiyukai and Minseito platforms differ little except superficially, but personalities count more than principles. The proletarians include men of mild views and extremists. They are participating for the first time in the elections and represent Labour and intellectuals. They are even opposing each other in some instances.

It is expected that the Seiyukai Party will obtain a small margin over the Minseito Party, while the Independents and others will hold the balance of power. The new election law forbids house-to-house canvassing. The opposition groups are vehemently accusing the Government Party of undue interference, though this is repudiated.—Reuter.

ALLEGED "COMMERCIAL ESPIONAGE"

AMERICAN DYE EXPERT SENTENCED

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Berlin.—The Dusseldorf Court has sentenced the American Guido Meifel dye expert of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, to imprisonment for a year and a fine of 5,000 marks for "commercial espionage". It was alleged that he tried to obtain information regarding secret dye processes. His two German accomplices have also been sentenced to terms of imprisonment.—Reuter.

"PATIENCE STRAINED TO BREAKING POINT"

ASSEMBLY VOTE AND AFTER

WRATH OF BRITISH PRESS

LONDON, Feb. 19.

"The Sunday Times" in an editorial says that "one of the singularities of the British position in India is that we have a better title to speak and act for India as a whole than any of its peoples. This shows that the British alone voice the sensibilities and guard the interests of over three hundred million Indians who support themselves on the land. This must be never forgotten. It is well to remember that normally the placid life of India proceeds unaffected by the decisions of the Assemblies and Councils whose elected native members have an infinitely less right to be considered representative of the vast heterogenous community than we have. So far the people of India have proved factious, incompetent pupils at the complex business of looking after their own affairs in which we genuinely desire to train them. Our patience is strained nearly to the breaking point by the tactics and attitude of some the Indian Extremists. If yesterday's decision of the Indian Legislative Assembly is acted upon, gravest doubts would be raised in the British mind whether the course we have mapped out for ourselves in India during the past two decades, is developing either to our credit or their advantage".

THREAT TO INDIA.

The "Observer", commenting on the Legislative Assembly's vote refers to the futility of the Extremists' conception that the Imperial Government would abdicate its sovereignty and thus beg the whole question which the Simon Commission has been appointed to investigate. This futility is revealed by the course of the debate itself, by the contact the Commission has established with representative sections of Indian opinion, by Lord Birkenhead's firm but moderate speech and the telegram which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's sense of realities led him to despatch. These lessons, unfortunately have all been lost on the Extremists. In arrogance so easily generated by the first principles, they are inflicting daily injury on their own cause. In Asia as in Europe, catchwords inflame crude enthusiasms; but they are fatal to constructive statesmanship.—Reuter.

VAPOURINGS OF FRENCH PRESS

ALLIANCE WITH BRITISH IMPERIALISM

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Paris.—"Temps" in a leader declares that the manner in which the Indians oppose the British power leads to doubt whether Indians are really ready conscientiously to assume the responsibilities which Britain has promised, namely self-government within the Empire. It concludes by saying that Nationalists' hostility to the Statutory Commission is not calculated to induce Britain to place confidence in those who claim the future direction of the affairs of Independent India.—Reuter.

STAMPING OUT LEPROSY

DIFFICULTIES OVERCOME

LONDON, Feb. 19.

"Sunday Express" says that the statement is shortly expected from the Dominions Office with regard to the plans for stamping out leprosy by means of hydnocarpus oil. The difficulties in connection with this treatment hitherto have been overcome.—Reuter.

RANGOON DERBY

RANGOON, Feb. 18.

Following is the Rangoon Derby result: Distance one and half miles. A cup value Rs. 500 and Rs. 15,000 to the winner, Rs. 3000 to second and Rs. 2,000 to third, breeders also smaller prizes.

U. The In's Win the In Two 8-6 Paw Htin .. 1

Majors H.C. Raymond and O. L. Pughes Blue Boy 9-2 A. Orrel .. 2

Mg Ba Wins Kan Baw 7-11 Chit Pe Two .. 3

Won by one length and one length between second and third.

Time: 2 min. 55 1|2 sec.

Tote paid Rs. 20 for win, Rs. 11 and Rs. 33 for places.

At the end of to-day's races the Governor gave away the Derby Cup.—A. P.

Madras, February, 18.—"The Madras Mail" says that the No-Confidence in the Ministry will be moved by the Swarajists at the ensuing Council session.—Free Press.

TUKOJI RAO--MILLER MARRIAGE

JURISDICTION OF SHANKAR ACHARYAS

MR. JADHAV'S VIEWS ON CONVERSION

POONA, Feb. 19.

Final instructions have not been received yet by the Poona Maratha Mission from Maharaja Sir Tukojirao regarding Miss Miller's conversion. Baburao Yadava, a Satyasamajist, has arrived at Jedhe mansion in Poona from Kolhapur to attend the conversion ceremony. A persistent rumour is current in Poona that Sir Tukojirao shall have to go direct to Barawahi near Indore.

Mr. Jadhav, President of the Satyashodhak Samaj and a former Minister of the Bombay Government, who arrived here yesterday from Kolhapur, expressed in an interview, the advisability of conversion of Miss Miller by the Maratha Mission. He said that according to the tenets of Satyashodhak, there was no neccessity for any elaborate ceremony for conversion. If Miss Miller chose to enter the Maratha community, she would have to join the Satyashodhak Samaj and then she would be eligible for admission to the Maratha community and for conversion according to the Maratha rites and for mariage with Maharaja Sir Tukojirao according to the Maratha ceremonial. On the other hand, if she chose conversion to Hinduism through the Hindu Maha Sabha or the Hindu Missionary Society or by Dr. Kurtkoti the Shankaracharya, she might be called a Hindu but could not get admission into any community. Lastly, he said, her marriage with the unsual Maratha rites required no registration for validity.

Concluding; Mr. Jadhav said that no Shankaracharya of a Peeth had any religious jurisdiction according to the Shastras or historical evidence, and it was doubtful whether the conversion of Miss Miller by a Shankaracharya, if it took place, would be valid.—A.P.

STAY UNDER NON-DE-PLUME.

BANGALORE, Feb. 19.

Absolute secrecy is being maintained regarding the movements of Maharaja Sir Tukojirao and his party including Miss Miller two other Americans, and five Indian members of Sir Tukojirao's personal staff. They are staying at the West End Hotel where a suite of seven rooms is reserved for them under the nom de plume of "Mr. Biot and party". It is understood that a definite future programme regarding the conversion of Miss Miller and her marriage is being drawn up and the party will be leaving Bangalore only after completing such preliminaries.—A.P.

SURAT DIST. FARMERS' CONFERENCE.

RESOLUTION TO HELP BARDOLI MOVEMENT

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Feb. 17.

The Surat District Farmers' Conference is shortly to be held and Shrimati Naidu has been requested to accept the presidential chair, and if she will not accept Mr. Nariman will be requested to accept.

GRANTS TO BARDOLI.

Mr. Chhotubhai Desai, member of the District Local Board, has given a notice intimating to move the resolution to sanction a grant of Rs. 500 from the reserve, and to give the said amount to the Bardoli Taluka Congress Committee, while Mr. Ibrahim Patel, member of the Taluka Board, Bardoli, has given a notice intimating to move a resolution to give a grant of Rs. 250 to the Taluka Congress Committee and to show sympathy towards the movement of Bardoli. While Mr. Gulabbhai Kikabhai, a member of the Choryasi Board, gave a notice to move the resolution about the same.

MYSORE TREASURY OFFICERS CONVICTED

FOUND GUILTY OF CONSPIRACY

MYSORE, Feb. 18.

Found guilty of conspiracy, criminal breach of trust and falsification of accounts in respect of eighty thousand rupees three respectable treasury officers of Mysore, Palace establishment were convicted and sentenced to-day by Special First Class Magistrate to undergo rigorous imprisonment as follows:—Ramiah the first accused under three counts to two years each, Subbanna the second accused under three counts owing to old age and failing health to nine months each, sentences to run concurrently, Lakshminarayan, Treasury Shroff, third accused, under section 408 I.P.C. to two years and a fine of one thousand rupees.—A. P.

Madras, February, 18.—2 coolies in Devikulam estate were buried by a mound of earth falling. The dead men were extricated.—Free Press.

BOYCOTT DEMONSTRATION AT BENARES

HARTAL GREETS SIMON SEVEN

ATTEMPTS AT SECRECY FRUSTRATED

BENARES, Feb. 19.

The Simon Commission arrived at Benares this afternoon. In spite of the extreme secrecy maintained with regard to their visit, there was a great demonstration at the Railway station and some other centres of the town through which the Commissioners passed, many of the demonstraters displaying posters saying "Go back, Simon Commission", "Foreigners have no right to determine our constitution". "Our goal is complete indefendence" etc. Shops at the Chouk, were closed when the Commission visited that place. The local Congressmen, a large number of the citizens of Benares and the Hindu University students, took part in the demonstrations.—A.P.

SIMON SEVEN LEAVING FOR CALCUTTA

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

The Simon Commission is leaving to-night for Calcutta.—A. P.

SEQUEL TO GERMAN METAL STRIKE

PROPOSAL TO INCREASE WAGES

OFFICIAL ARBITRATOR'S AWARD

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Berlin.—The official arbitrator in the metal dispute in Central Germany has awarded an increase in wages by five pennings an hour and has given the employers and workers time till 20th February to state whether they will abide by the award.—Reuter.

GOVERNMENT'S EMERGENCY PROGRAMME

REITCHSTAG ADJOURNS TILL FEB 27

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Berlin.—Reichstag has adjourned till 27th February when Governme nt's "Emergency programme" before dissolution will be dealt with.

The elections will probably be held on 20th May.—Reuter.

MYSORE MAHARAJA'S HEALTH

PROGRESS TOWARDS COMPLETE RECOVERY

BANGALORE, Feb. 18.

Reassuring messages now reach from Mysore regarding the health conditions there, which suffered a setback owing to a heat wave and a virulent type of smallpox and allied diseases raging in epidemic form. The latest telephonic message says that His Highness the Maharajah who is confined to bed with a mild attack is now completely out of danger.

Mr. Mirza Ismail, Dewan, returned last night from the capital after a week's stay there satisfied with the rapid progress His Highness is making towards complete recovery.

ENFRANCHISEMENT OF WOMEN.

The cantonment Municipality of Bangalore at a special meeting called to consider the new election rules has by a majority agreed to the proposed enfranchisement of women.—A. P.

NEW FETTERS FOR STUDENTS

BENGAL GOVT'S PLANS

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

It is understood that the Bengal Government contemplate the introduction of new rules and regulations for controlling schools and colleges to enforce stricter discipline regarding political activities of the students.—Free Press.

EXPULSION OF TWO STUDENTS

SEQUEL TO PRESIDENCY COLLEGE TROUBLE

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18.

It is understood that the governing body of the Presidency College, on the report of the Sub-Committee appointed by the authorities to inquire into the conduct of the students have expelled two students, warned two others and let off the rest.—Free Press.

VIRAMGAUM CORDON

AGRICULTURISTS DISCUSS HARDSHIPS.

"MEND OR END" DEMAND AT GUNDI

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 19.

The imposition of the Viramgam Cordon was the subject discussed at the special session of the Dholka Taluk Agriculturist Association held on Sunday at Gundi under the presidency of Mr. Amritlal D. Seth, M.L.C. A number of important resolutions were passed at the session. There were more than one thousand agriculturists representing about a dozen of the Cordon side villages present. Several agriculturists narrated their tales of woe consequent on the imposition of the Cordon.

Various persons who said they were beaten by the Cordon Police showed their injuries in the open meeting and made their statements. The President was requested to do has best to have the Cordon gates kept open even after sunset and before sunrise. Else they feared reprisals from the Customs Officials.

The first of the seven resolutions passed, said the head of the Cordon here has been callous to the hardships of the people and has given up the poor agriculturists to the whims and fancies of Nakedars, Policemen etc., thus showing his irresponsibility. It further asserted that all the officers down from the Assistant Collector to a Constable are ignorant of Government's intentions and orders and have never given thought of remedying the hardships of the people concerned. The Conference therefore requested the Collector and the Government of India to ask the Cordon head here to understand the people's hardships and to remedy them as also to instil the same spirit among his subordinates.

MEND OR END.

The second resolution requested Government and the Customs Collector to inquire into cases of illegal hardships caused by Customs constables and to punish those proved guilty of such behaviour.

The third resolution appointed volunteers in each Cordon village to help people and to take complaints to the Custom Naka with a view to remedy them there and requested Government to recognize these volunteers to meet the Naka officers.

The next resolution requested the Collector to stop taking of cattle to the cattle pounds for the mere crossing of the Cordon line. The last resolution requested Government to abolish the Cordon line between Gundi and Bhollad, otherwise, to arrange it so as to bring it in line with the old Viramgam Cordon. The conference then dispersed.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Calcutta, Feb. 18.—Sir Stanley and Lady Jackson returned from North Bengal tour this morning. At the Fine Arts Society Annual Exhibition a gold medal and a cash prize offered by His Excellency for the best exhibit was presented to Miss T. Kenworthy Brown for a protrait of Portuguese Lady in oil colour.—A. P.

Calcutta.—It is understood that there is no truth in the press report that a circular has been sent by the Educational Department of Bengal to schools suggesting that a rule be made disallowing students taking part in politics.—A. P.

Patna, Feb. 18.—The Associated Press understands on reliable authority that the Hon. Sir Basanta Kumar Mullick will be acting in the place of Hon. Maharaja Bahadur Keshav Prasad Singh, Member of the Executive Council who is proceeding on four months leave.—A. P.

Madras, February, 18.—The Rajah of Ramnad in an interview on the Indian states says that the Butler Committee will add to the prosperity of the Indian States. He was in favour of the creation of more Indian States by restoring power to many Zemindars and other chiefs.—Free Press.

MAHARASHTRA YOUTHS IN EARNEST

EMPHASIS ON TEAM-WORK.

"POLITICS MUST NOT BE BANNED."

CHAIRMAN FOR ALL-ROUND FREEDOM.

Amidst scenes of enthusiasm the Maharashtra Youth gathering began on Saturday evening at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall under the Presidentship of Mr. B. G. Kher.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH

In his address of welcome, Dr. G. V. Chitnis, Chairman of the Reception Committee explained the aims and objects of the Conference, emphasising that it aimed at only supplementing, extending and concentrating on the work of the other Youth organisations.

"The ideal of the conference will be complete independence for India based on universal franchise and religious, social and economic equality. Freedom therefore, in all its implication will be our watchword and in the light of that principle we shall determine the usefulness or otherwise of all institutions customs and conventions. We assert the right of every individual to think for himself in matters religious and social and recognise no bondage other than that which is selfimposed for the promotion of general good. There is a particular school of social and religious reformers which delights in depicting in glowing colours the golden age which they fix in the past and ask people to look with longing eyes upon the days that are no more and try to imitate our forefathers because it is they who produced it. This mentality is essentially the mentality of the old as opposed to the mentality of the young who always look for the golden age in the fiture and not in the past: therefore they are impatient with the unmeaning social and religious customs which but serve to strengthen the bonds of slavery. They want to create by their own initiative the ideals they would like to live by and the institutions that will make it possible for them to realise those ideals. at the beginning therefore the youths may seem purely destructive in doing away with agelong customs and time-honoured traditions, but in the end they will find the fulfilment of their earnest strivings in the ideals which they have created by their own struggles. I am not here going to enter into the question as to whether progress whether social, religious or of any other character is achieved by evolution or revolution. Suffice it to say that in som ecases evolution seems to achieve its end by revolutionary methods and in the case of India nothing short of a revolution which is to be brought about first in the mentality of the people will ever redeem our people from their present slavery."

PLEA FOR ECONOMIC FREEDOM.

"From the economic and industrial point of view the freedom that we stand for is not that freedom which is the basis of the present industrial system: the present economic freedom is really speaking nothing but the worst type of anarchy of individualism that it has ever been the lot of man to see. It is a freedom for a few people to enslave the many and as such it is to be condemned by every right minded person. The end of industry should not be as it seems to be to-day, the fostering of inhuman greed and senseless desire for possessions but it should rather be the service of society. It is therefore preeminently a social concern and not as it is to-day an individual concern. We are to-day quite willing to socialise arrangements regarding the health of the city, we are willing to socialise education and thousand other matters but in the matter of our food and clothing and housing we allow a few persons to make as much profit as they can at the expense of both workers and consumers. Freedom in the larger aspect means that we recognise the infinite worth of every man as man and we can not allow a system of industry which is based upon a direct negation of this great principle. Freedom in the political sense, as I have suggested already should be based upon universal franchise; this means that unless we are backed up by the people of India and by people I understand those who are earning their bread by the sweat of their brow, in our endeavours to attain 'Swaraj,' our political independence will really mean the transference of the administrative power from the hands of the British bureaucracy into the hands of the Indian bureaucrats and capitalists and India will again have to renew her struggles for 'Swaraj' I am sensible that this argument has been advanced by those who are interested in the preservation of the present government. Let me therefore make my position clear by stating that I am neither in favour of retaining the present British bureaucracy nor of having anything to do with the British Imperialists What I am suggesting here is that all the national movements that have been started during the last fifty years for achieving political independence have curiously enough proved themselves blind to the interests of the very people in whose behalf they are asking for 'Swaraj'. Let us try to educate the masses and organise them so that we have real independence. Otherwise we shall be in exactly the same position that England is to-day. That country is to-day politically free and yet so far as I have seen, the majority of the English people are as much enslaved as we are here. Let us not therefore be carried away by political shibboleths but work in such a way that the political freedom we are asking will not be only for the few but for all. The awakening of the political consciousness of the masses is one of the most urgent of tasks and I hope that this conference will address itself to this work with all the resources at its disposal. In the end I have only to request you all that as we proceed with the business that has brought us together there is likely to be a conflict of opinion in which case every body concerned should conduct himself in a manner consistent with the discipline of this gathering."

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Mr. B. G. Kher, in his presidential address thanked the organisers for the honour done to him and began with a fitting quotation of the late Deshbandhu Das. He paid a glorious tribute to the qualities of yoth saying "Youth is vigour and energy, euthusiasm and optmism, strength and daring." He very aptly quoted from Bhavabhuti and Kalidas to illustrate what youth should be like and proceeded to advocate the existence of the Maharashtra youth organisation, on the ground of concentrating work on the basis of a common language. He said it was enough field for the present for Bombay youths to concentrate on Bombay alone as in the city itself there were no less than six lakhs of people, who spoke Marathi.

NO BAN ON POLITICS.

Later he strongly emphasised that politics could not be separated from the life of the people and young men ought to come forward to do their legitimate duty by their country, without caring for the favours or frowns of those in authority. He appealed all to stand by their national organisation, the Congress. He congratulated Bombay's youths and those of the rest of India for the splendid work they have done in the movement for boycotting the Simon Commission.

FISSIPAROUS TENDENCIES.

Continuing he said, the struggle between liberty and authority must not be restricted to the sphere of politics alone. He laid emphasis on the fact that the fight has got to be waged far more fiercely in removing the barriers and difficulties of our own making in the social arena as well. Here he administered a mild rebuke to the Maharastriyans for their fissiparious tendencies, which are some times overdone to the detriment of general good.

Speaking of social reconstruction he entered a strong plea for the removal of untouchability, advising the delegates to break of pernicious social cusaoms which have grown useless and obsolete.

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL CULTURE.

Laying stress on the necessity of physical culture he said:

"If I have referred to politics first, it is not because I do not realise the importance of the other questions before us but because many, if not all, our other reforms depend upon the first. Your own education—physical and intellectual—must have a great portion of your attention. With bodies, which are debilitated and minds which are cramped, without any vision or purpose, merely seeking jobs and work for them, if secured, no human being, young or old, can achieve any thing. We are training ourselves to work for human happiness—is it not necessary that we have a proper education for our body and our mind so that by due attention to science and religion (in the higher or the only sense) we are made fit for the noble task before us?"

SWADESHI AND KHADDAR.

In passing, the President referred to the unemployment problem and suggested that if they all stood by Swadeshi and Khaddar, there may come some relief to some of the unemployed.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION.

"Most of us Maharashtrians in Bombay have their houses in the small villages in Maharashtra. As you know according to the last census, it is found that there are only 32 millions of the population of India living in 2,300 towns of 5,000 or more inhabitants. The rest are all distributed in nearly 685,000 villages —and mostly either agriculturists or labourers. Your schools cannot spread your ideas among them. It is necessary if you want your ideas to reach them that you should undertake the work. Our education such as it is must not be allowed to stand between them and us but must percolate into them. I know our leaders' attection has been drawn to this question and I notice that resolutions on this subject have been passed in the several Youth Conferences held before this. But we must start work. The meanest of us can help in spreading correct ideas about hygiene and sanitation, Swadeshi and Khaddar, removal of untouchability and in several other spheres of life and I do not therefore at all agree with some of our countrymen who say we have had too many doctors or too many educated people. Will you not agree that one doctor will be required in at least 30 villages and similarly one social worker with correct ideas about education, sanitation, politics, etc. Have we got a sufficient number of the right type of workers? It is our ideal to be such workers and I am sure your Conference will seriously consider this question and start practical work."

CO-OPERATION OF WOMEN.

"I have addressed by remarks to all young men and women. I think without the co-operation of our sisters, we cannot solve the social problems of education (male and female) of Purdah and untouchability and other problem like Swadshi etc., and they will have to take their due share in the political struggle also. They are already starting their own institutions and following the noble example of their sisters in Turkey and Egypt and China, they are demanding social legislation of the right type. At least so far as Swadeshi is concerned—their help is quite indispensable and I am sure the modern Maharashtrian women are by no means backward—they are taking long strides in education, work etc. for social reform and I hope they will co-operate with us in all our work for society and the country.

"I must refer to the Library movement in passing—it is already making progress. You must devote your attention to the study of Marathi and try to enrich its literature in all branches. With this aim in view, you must support the Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya and the newly started Vangmaya Mandal."

BOMBAY'S GREAT MARATHAS.

"There have been some very eminent men amongst Bombay Maharashtrians; Mandlik, Telang, Bhandarkar, Sanker Sett, Ranade, Chandavarkar are only some of them. They tried in their own way to serve their country and people, though you may not agree with all their methods and opinions. You must not let it be said that they were the last of the great men but must keep up the good name of Bombay Marathas.

"Before I conclude my very brief and necessarily limited survey of the work before us, I want to appeal to you to learn the value of team work. We Marathas are supposed to be lacking in faith—we only lack in blind faith. But we do really need to learn the lesson that if any actual results are to be achieved by our concerted action, we must not each of us stick to his individual view of what should be done and how it should be done. It is not uncommon to find that institutions with very noble aims are started, then a difference of opinion on the part of some of the workers arises and the Institutions are wrecked. This must be stopped and I am sure you will bear this in mind in your own discussions and in your work."

"And now I have done. I may have spoken perhaps too lightly of customs and traditions but please realise that your liberty carries with it heavy responsibilities and I am the last person to show disrespect to our elders or to the glorious past out of which we have grown but in which we must not live for eternity. I began with the words of Deshbandhu Das —Let me conclude with his words: "Be it yours to offer yourselves as sacrifices in the interest of truth and justice, so that your children and your children's children may have the fruit of your sufferings..... For you is the hope of dawn and the confidence of the morning for you is the Song that was sung of Titan, chained and imprisoned but the champion of man." Life, Joy and Victory.—BANDE MATARAM."

London.—At Beckenham, in an inter-Varsity hockey match, Cambridge beat Oxford by five goals to one.—Reuter's Special.

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HISTORIC POPULAR TURIUMPH

(Continued from page 7).

pointment of a Committee of the Legislature. While admitting the great services Lala Lajpat Rai had been rendering to the depressed classes, Mr. Crerar said that the depressed classes were asking for protection from Brahmanical taboos and caste prohibition. The Home Member suggested that Lala Lajpat Rai should discuss the question with the other leaders, to the ultimate benefit of the depressed classes. He advised Mr. Jinnah to carry his realism further and obtain the best possible results for his clients. It was a mistake to think that the present enquiry concerned only the three political parties, Government and the Commission. The most important parties were the country and the whole population of India.

The President said that he would first put the proposition of Lala Lajpat Rai to vote, and if it was not carried, the other proposition would be put to vote.

Lala Lajpat Rai's resolution was put and carried by 68 votes to 62.

While the members were recording their votes in the lobbies Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed was standing at the entrance to the "noes" lobby and was being pressed from both sides to enter their respective lobbies. The President called him and on a promise of protection from the Chair, asked him which way he wanted to vote. Mr. Ahmed declared that he had not made up his mind. Several Swarajists congratulated him on this

When the results of the voting was announced, there was tremendous cheering from the non-official side, accompanied by shouts of "Bandemataram."

The Assembly then adjourned till Monday.—A. P.

THE DIVISION LIST

AYES.

The following is the division list on Lala Lajpat Rai's resolution.

The following 68 voted for the motion:—Messrs. Srinivasa Iyengar, Jogiah, Prakasam, Shanmukham Chetty, Acharya, A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Sesha Iyengar, Sarvothama Rao, Sayyid Murtuza, K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar, Vidya Sagar Pandya, Jayakar, Jamna Mehta, Fazal Rahmanullah, Kelkar, S. N. Haji, Belvi, Jinnah, Seth, Haji Abdulla Haroon, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Messrs. N. C. Chunder Goswami, Amarnath Dutto, B. C. Roy, K. C. Neogy, S. C. Mittra, D. K Laheri Chaudhury, Motilal Nehru, Mukhtar Singh, Hirdayanath Kunzru, Ranga Iyer, Madan Mohan Malaviya, Birla, Munshi Ishwar Saran, Kumar Ranajaya Singh, Sherwani, Ismail Khan, Yusuf Imam, Kidwai, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, Lala Lajpat Rai, Diwan Chamanlal, Raja Gnaznafaralikhan, Sardar Ehartarsingh, Sardar Gulabsingh, Mr. Narayan Prasad Singh, Mr. Gayaprasad Singh, Pandit Nilkantha Das, Mr. B. Das, Mr. Rajivranjan Prasad Sinha, Mr. Siddheswar Sinha, Kumar Ganga Nand Singh, Mr. Ramnarain Singh, Mr. Shrafraz Hussain Khan, Maulvi Baddiuzman, Maulvi Mahomed Shaffi, Dr. Munjee, Mr. Dwarka Prasad Mishra, Mr. Siddiqui, Seth Jamnadas, Mr. Phookun, Mr. Srichandra Dutta, Mr. Matin Chaudhry, U Tok Kyi, Lala Ranga Beharilal, Rai Harbilas Sarda, Mr. Aney, and Mr. Joshi.

NOES.

The following 62 voted against the motion:—Mr. Alexander, Mr. Dakhan, Mr. Sykes, Mr. Cocke, Mr. Bhuto, Dr. Suharwardy, Mr. Ghuznavi, Haji Ismail Khan, Mr. Anwarulazim, Mr. Moore, Sir D'Arcy Lindsay, Col. Crawford, Dr. Hyder, Mr. Gavin Jones, Sir Zulifquarah Khan, Myinan Md. Shah Nawaz, Sayed Hussain Shah, Mr. Makhudum Rajan Bakish Shah, Lt. Md. Nawaz Khan, Raja Raghunandan Prasad Singh, Sir Harisingh Gour, Mr. Chalmers, Mr. Lamb, Sir Basil Blackett, Sir B. N Mitra, Mr. Crerar, Sir George Rainy, Sir Denys Bray, Mr. Graham, Mr. Young, Mr. Bajpai, Mr. Sams, Mr. Parsons, Mr. Shildy, Mr. S. Lal, Mr. Coatman, Mr. V. K. A. Iyengar, Mr. Courtenay, Mr. V Pandurangrao, Mr. Allison, Mr. Taylor, Mr. S. N. Roy, Mr. Nazirudd'n Ahmad, Mr. Keane, Mina Abdul Aziz, Mr. B. M. Chatterjee, Mr. Irwin, Mr. Cosgrave, Mr. Couper, Sir Bomanji Dalal, Mr. Kikabhai Premchand, Mr. C. Roy, Mr. S. C. Mukherjee, Mr. Yaminkhan, Sardar Johwarsingh, Capt. Kabulsingh, Nawabzada Ashrafudd'n Ahmad, Sir Abdul Quaiyam, Sir Walter Wilson, the Rev. J. C. Chatterjee, Mr. Rajah and Col. Gidney.—A.P.

ANALYSIST OF DIVISION LIST

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

An interesting position is revealed by an analysis of the division list on Lala Lajpatrai's resolution. One hundred and thirty took part in the voting and two remained neutral, namely, Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed (non-party) and Sir Victor Sassoon (European group), while three who attended the session, but were absent at the time of voting were Mr. Farooki (Swarajist), Maulvi Muhammad Yakub, Deputy President (Independent) and Mr. Abdul Haye (Independent). The following eight members have not come to the present session of the Assembly so far: Mr. Doraisawmi Iyengar (Swarajist), Mr. Nayudu (Swarajist) and Mr. Abdulla Kasim (nonparty), all three from Madras; Mr. Trilokanath from the Punjab, Mr. Muhammad Rafique and Mr. T. B. Roy, both nonparty men from Bengal and Mr. Khin Maung and Mr. Pru both nonparty men from Burma. The majority to-day consisted of 67 elected non-officials and one nominated non-official. Mr. N. M. Joshi. Analysed on communal lines it was composed as follows: Hindus 51; Muslim 14; Sikhs two and Buddhist one. The minority consisted of 26 officials and 36 non-official members, of whom thirteen were nominated non-officials and twenty-three elected non-officials, the latter consisting of 12 Muslim elected members, nine Europeans, and two Hindu elected members, namely Sir Harisingh Gour and Raja Raghunandan Prasad.

Provincial elected Muslim members who voted for the boycott classified according to their provinces were:—Madras 1, Bombay (including Sind) 3, United Provinces 2, the Punjab 1, Bihar 3, Assam 1, Central Provinces 1.

Provincial Elected Muslims voted against the boycott as follows: Bombay 2, Bengal 4, United Provinces 1, the Punjab 5. If the nominated Muslim non-official is added to the latter element then those who voted against the boycott were Bombay 2, Bengal 4, United Provinces 2, the Punjab 6 and Bihar.

Besides those who were absent or remained neutral, those votes which were considered doubtful till yesterday were those of Mr. Fazal Rahimtoolah and Lala Rangbeharilal, who eventually gave their votes in favour of the boycott. Thus while the attendance on this issue touched the record set up on the occasion of the voting on the Exchange Ratio Bill, those who took part in the voting to-day numbered only 130 against 134 on that occasion. The Majority numbered 68 members on each occasion, but there is the material difference that while in the former case, the Government won by a majority of two, it has in the present case lost by six votes.—A.P

DISCIPLINARY ACTION AGAINST DR. GOUR ?

INQUIRY INTO MOULVI M. YAKUB'S ABSENCE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

The popular side votes would have been increased by at least 4 votes if all the absentees had been present. The Nationalist Party, to which Dr. Gour belongs, it is understood, proposes to take disciplinary action which might take the form of expulsion of Dr. Gour from the Party. One prominent case of absenteeism which was the subject of considerable comment was that of Moulvie Muhamad Yakub, the Deputy President of the Legislative Assembly and a prominent member of the Independent Party, who had publicly pledged himself to the boycott and who was present in the House on Thursday and went to Moradabad on a brief visit with a definite undertaking that he would return in time on Saturday. It is likely that the Independent Party will hold an enquiry into the circumstances in which their prominent member had to be absent.—Free Press.

MR. BIRLA'S SENSE OF DUTY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17.

Mr. G. D. Birla has reached Delhi as soon as he learnt that Mr. Kikabhai was expected to attend the Assembly and vote on the Government side, Mr. Birla, though in indifferent health, motored for seven hours at a stretch and arrived at the Council House travel-strained and dusty, but sufficiently in time for the voting on the popular side if the division had been taken. Mr. Birla's high sense of duty, which made him undertake a strenuous journey, though indifferent health, has evoked commendation from all the sides.—Free Press.

"ALL AN ACCIDENT"

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

It is understood that the explanation of the incident that happened this evening when the leather case hit Sir Basil Blackett on his head is that it happened by accident. It is understood that there are several members of the Assembly and journalists in the jallesy who are able to testify that it was a pure accident. Mr. Chamanlal, who has been arrested, is a Punjabee journalist who has been in journalism for some years and who is doing freelance work for the Indian papers in Delhi and elsewhere. Questioned by the police and others who saw him it is said, Mr. Chamanlal's explanation is that it was all an accident.—Free Press.

PRESS REPORTER IN COURT

SEQUEL TO ASSEMBLY INCIDENT

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

Chamanlal a Reporter of the "Hindustan Times" in his statement to the police explained the circumstances under which the incident occurred in the Assembly to-day after the division result was announced by the President. Chamanlal said I was standing by the fencing between two seats as the House was dividing and I was looking towards the President's Chair. Mr. S. L. Bhagat, Secretary to Mr. Kunzru, was standing behind me leaning on me. Another press reporter was seated to my left and the Secretary of Mr. Kelkar (who is a reporter of "Mahratta") was seated to my right. I had placed my hand on the latter's attache case which was lying on my right.

As soon as the result of voting was announced people began to move about in excitement and Mr. Bhagat gave me a slight push from behind as a result of which the attache case slipped down. When members on the floor of the House wanted to know who had thrown the case I signalled to say that it was I. Subsequently I was arrested and taken to the lunch room and ultimately to the New Delhi Police Station.

Chamanlal who is charged under Section 353 I.P.C. was released on bail of Rs. 2,000 sureties being Mr. J. N. Sahani (editor of the "Hindustan Times"), Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, M.L.A. and Mr. Yusuf Hussan, M.L.A.—A. P.

RAILWAY BUDGET

NEW DELHI, Feb. 19.

The Railway Budget will be presented in the Assembly on Monday by Sir George Rainy and in the Council of State by Sir Austen Hadow Acting Chief Commissioner of the Railway Board.—A.P.

HOW AMERICA IS MADE TO HATE INDIANS.

(Continued from page 6).

gars, and to the 'Untouchables' (just think of it).

Oh how unfortunate she is—how she hates India where wives "must know nothing but how to satisfy their husbands."

As she peeps through the grating—she sees her little daughter in the street. The elephants will surely crush her little one. She must be saved. Defying the "sacred Hindu law" of purdah, she dashes into the street, and returns presently with a limp bundle in her arms. Her child is dead. She moans.

IMPOSSIBLE DENOUMENT.

Nepal, her husband, enters in a terrible rage. He towers above her crouching figure shouting that she has disgraced him. Every man in the street has seen her face. She should never have gone into the street.

The child is dead? What matter. She has made him ridiculous before his neighbours.

Lotis defied him. She is glad her child is dead, and will never suffer the tortures of her mother.

Nepal commands her to be off, or he will kill her. He draws his sword and swings it threateningly as if he would run her through and through with it.

Poor Lotis dashes madly for the wall, climbs hastily to the top and stands defiant in full view of the (imaginary) crowd in the streets below. The protecting folds of the British flag are her fuge.

Shrieking hysterically, she protests at her misfortune, calling upon the daughters of India (the eight-year-old future mothers) in the street to "awake! awake!" before they too are sold and become worse than slaves to their husbands.

The curtain descends amid wild applause from the audience.

CANDID PRESS OPINION.

The "New York Times" does not seem to be greatly impressed by either the actress or the playlet:—

"New York Times"—Jan. 17th 1928.

"Credit for the inspiration (of the play called "India") is given to Katherine Mayo's best seller "Mother India," and Miss Mayo, who was in yesterday afternoon's audience, is reliably reported to have been pleased and even a little impressed by what took place upon the stage."

"But considered simply as entertainment or as a specimen of the one-act sketch "India" is pretty much of a mess. After wobbling for a while, it finally contrives to reach what is intended to be a propaganda climax for the oppressed women of that country by florid and highly unconvincing methods. Granted that vaudeville leaves little time to waste in calm and unforced exposition, "India" is badly overwritten in a grandiose manner and as badly overacted. Nazimova, so tensely emotional, that she hisses even her "s's" and "n's" arouses almost no sympathy for the presumably much put-upon wife, while a performance so grotesque that it must be seen to be believed is contributed by H. Paul Doucet "(the husband)."

TRADING UPON IGNORANCE.

The play-let "India" would neither impress nor please a discriminating and well educated audience. However, it will probably be successful throughout the United States; since the class of people who attend vaudeville variety shows are generally people of average intelligence who know almost nothing about Indian culture and history, and care less. They are easily pleased with trashy entertainment.

During the war the American public was fed large doses of propaganda about German atrocities in preparation for America's entry into the world war.

Now America is being carefully trained to hate Hindus as uncivilised barbarians who must be firmly ruled, and restrained from entering the domain of the White race. It is about time that India should realize the importance of American public opinion, and of world opinion.

Americans are generally well-meaning and sympathetic. Most of them, however, have neither time nor inclination to dig up information about far-off India. They, therefore, readily accept whatever information is at hand.

When India definitely undertakes to enlighten Western public opinion about her 'own' social and political life, such self-appointed interpreters as Katherine Mayo will find it exceedingly difficult to get a hearing—and India will have many more friends among the nations of the world.

"FORWARD'S" TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. HARCHANDRAI

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18.

The "Forward" in a leading article referring to the death of Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas says that he died a martyr to his sense of duty and to his country, and that his memory will be enshrined in the grateful recollection of his people as a proud heritage. It says that the best way in which our people can show their regard and appreciation of late Mr. Vishindas' patriotism will be to boycott the Simon Commission in all their phases. That alone will give peace to the soul of the departed patriot.—Free Press.

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INDO-IRANIAN PHILOLOGY

PROF. HORRWITZ'S LECTURE

Professor E. P. Horrwitz of Hunter College, New York City, delivered on Wednesday, the 15th instant, at the K. R. Cama Institute premises, his further lecture on "Indo-Iranian Philology (dealing with Sematic Etymology, the history of cultural words)" the subject being "Barter and Trade."

Dealing with the gradual growth of words the Professor said:—To "Mate," a verb of Latin origin with a commercial sense, once meant "to measure goods for sale or exchange." Kindred terms are "Mutual" (interchangeable); "mutable" (changeable); "month" (chronometer), primitive time being measured by the revolution of the moon; and "mother,"—she gives measure or shape, so to speak, to the unborn babe.

GOD OF MERCANTILE SPIRIT

Roman merchants made a god of the mercantile spirit, viz., Mercury. Indo-Iranian traders also personified the spirit of exchange and barter, the sanctity of trade agreements, into God "Mitra," Avestic "Mithra." Unseen he witnesses every deal, and looks straight through honest and crooked transactions, just as to the "eye of the sun" everything, both good and evil, is visible. Trade-god and sun-god mingled in the holy name of Mithra. At the time when Roman colonialism warned, and the Empire was decadent, when ancestral faith was perverted to doubt and superstition, the Roman legions in Iran were spiritually fortified by Mithraism which became "the" religion in the most fashionable social set of Imperial Rome. The Roman Eagle carried the Mithra-cult to the Rhinelands and to England where relics of Mithra temples with Latin inscriptions have been excavated.

STRANGERS TURN INTO GUESTS

The traders of old, hailing from different Indo-Iranian clans little trusted each other but as trade increased and developed, the suspicious attitude made room for friendship among business men. Commercial travellers ceased to be regarded as strangers, and were welcomed as guests. A romantic reflection of this change of mind is the linguistic equation of Latin "hostis" (stranger; hostile) and English "guest." An extension of hostess is our word "host"; a contraction is "hospitable." Hostels or hotels are guest houses; hostels for sick guests are hospitals. The Sanskrit word for "stranger; hostile" is "ari." Trade expanded, civilization advanced, hostility changed to hospitality on the shores of the Ganges as much as on the banks of the Tiber. The "ari," as long as he was not a trader of alien blood and speech, came to be regarded as an "Aryan" a friend and ally.

SMALL HOLDINGS BILL.

DEMAND FOR DROPPING IT

(From a Correspondent).

IGATPURI, Feb. 15.

Under the auspices of the Igatpuri Taluka Co-operative Supervising Union, a meeting of the agriculturists of the Taluka was held at Nandurvaidya on Tuesday. About 300 agriculturists had attended the meeting. A resolution condemning the Consolidation of Small Holdings Bill as it is bound to land the agriculturists in great privations, was passed and the Government of Bombay was requested to drop the Bill altogether.

ALLEGED CORRUPTION

CASES AGAINST POLICE SUB INSPECTOR

(From a Correspondent.)

JALGAON, Feb. 16.

Mr. Risbud, First Class Magistrate, is engaged in hearing a crop of cases of alleged corruption against four Sub-Inspectors of Police. One of these was resumed yesterday when Mr. Azad, Barrister-at Law of Bombay, instructed by Messrs. Sonalkar, Kotwal, Chitre and Limaye pleaders, appeared for Mr. Habibmiya Munirmiya, Sub-Inspector of Police. Mr. Kurlekar is appointed special prosecutor. Mr. Mate, the Superintendent of Police, and Mr. Mule, pleader who are witnesses for the prosecution, were cross-examined by the accused's counsel at considerable length. The case is adjourned.

PLACE OF VERNACULARS IN STUDIES

SURAT EDUCATIONISTS' VIEWS

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Feb. 15.

The following resolutions relating to the place of Vernacular in studies were unanimously adopted by the Subordinate Education Service Union of Surat on 12th February 1928.

Resolved:

That the present status of the vernaculars in the S. L. C. Examination is most unsatisfactory, looking to their exclusion, as at present, in the first two years of the Arts Course;

That the policy adopted by the University with regard to them is detrimental to the interests of those students that take up a vernacular as an additional language instead of a classical language;

That the present curriculum is too over-loaded to admit of any other additional paper, viz., that of the vernacular;

And that the University be requested either to place vernaculars on a par with the classical languages throughout the University course or to drop them altogether from the S.L.C. Examination qualifying for the purpose of admission to an Arts College.

COMMISSIONERS' CROWDED PROGRAMME IN CALCUTTA

NATIONALISTS TO ORGANISE DEMONSTRATIONS

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

The Simon Commission, who are expected to arrive at Calcutta on the morning of Feb. 20th will spend here 2 days prior to their departure for Madras. As far as is known at present they will go through a crowded programme of engagements during their brief first visit to the capital of Bengal.

The Commission leave Calcutta on the morning of the 22nd.

Meanwhile the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee are organising demonstrations for the day of the Commission's arrival. Processions are to start from different parts of the city in the afternoon and reach Shraddhanand Park in the evening, where a mass meeting will be held to inaugurate a campaign for the boycott of British goods, immediately concentrating on British cloth.—A.P.

INDIANS UNFIT FOR SELF-GOVT

"SPECTATOR'S" SPLUTTERINGS

LONDON, Feb. 17.

The "Spectator," deploring the "apparent recklessness" of the boycotters of the Simon Commission, suggests that they are dreading responsibility in a way that an Englishman who does not know India can hardly understand.

INDIANS NOT FIT FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Alluding to debates on the Reserve Bank Bill, the journal says:—"There is a temptation to lose patience and say that if Indian politicians cannot see that the administration of credit and currency must be kept clear of political influences and inducements for dishonest intrigue, then Indians are not fit for further grants of self-government." But the situation is not without signs of encouragement. The "Spectator" believes that a result of the Muslim move may be the tendency with increasing momentum to join the Commission's deliberations. "The idea of a scramble to co-operate sounds an absurd note, but nonetheless we may see it by the next October."

The "Spectator" concludes: "If we fail through the opposition of the present Indian political leaders to impose the sort of changes we think best, then we shall have to seek other methods of devolving power."—Reuter's Special.

"DANGER TO BE AVOIDED."

MR. CHURCHILL ON PACIFIC CABLE OWNERSHIP

LONDON, Feb. 16.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bellairs asked Mr. Churchill whether in view of trading and Empire interests involved in the competition between Telegraph companies, the Treasury would exercise a similar pressure to prevent the amalgamation of the companies as they had done in the case of large banks of the Empire. Mr. Churchill replied saying that the subject was being comprehensively reviewed and at present he was not in a position to make a statement on it.

Mr. Bellairs asked whether Mr. Churchill would bear in mind the fear of the public that the action of the Governments concerned might be determined by an ownership of the Pacific cable. He said, "That is danger we want to avoid." Mr. Churchill replied that most careful attention was being given to the matter in all its bearings.—Reuter.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN INDIA

QUESTION IN COMMONS

LONDON, Feb. 16.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Walter Baker suggested the establishment of an inquiry into infantile mortality in India in view of the fact that infantile death-rate in Poona was 611 per thousand in 1925, compared with 174 for the whole of India. Earl Winterton said that Lord Birkenhead doubted whether an inquiry would serve any useful purpose.—Reuter.

PURHISTS' RESPONSIBILITIES

BARODA, Feb. 17.

His Highness has amended the Local Marriage Act, thereby making it obligatory on all Purohits to explain the meaning of the Vedic mantras chanted at the time of Saptapadi to brides and bridegrooms in order to make both of them alive to their responsibilities. Violation of this will be liable to criminal prosecution and a fine of Rs. 50.—Free Press.

BOMBAY, Feb. 17.

At a meeting of the Indian Insurance Companies held on Thursday it was resolved to convert the Indian Insurance Companies Delegation into an Association. Necessary rules have been adopted Mr. R. J. Duff of the New India Assurance Company Ltd. has been elected Chairman and Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer of the Jupiter Insurance Company as Secretary of the Association.—A. P.

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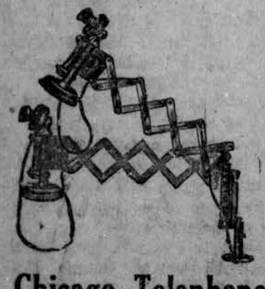

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GLEANINGS FROM URDU PAPERS.

CONFERENCE OF DANCING GIRLS

It is stated that Sir Muhammad Shafi has been appointed as legal adviser to the Khairpur State on a salary of Rs. 3,000 per month.—("Tej.")

Commenting on Gama's victory, "Tej" observes.—"Gama's victory is in fact India's victory. He has added lustre to India's name by his skill and art of wrestling."

"Riyasat" is informed that a conference of dancing-girls of India will be held in Khairpur Mirs in the first week of March. It is said that dancing-girls from the different parts of India will take part in it. Miss Pali of Lahore will preside. His Highness the Mir has decided to award medals and prizes to all first-rate singers.

We have learnt with much concern that some evil-minded persons shot at the motor-car of Khwaja Hasan Nizami when he was going to his house in the company of his father-in-law and a child. The Khwaja was shot at twice, but by a providential circumstance he remained unhurt. Nobody can kill a man whom God wants to preserve. We strongly condemn this unholy and mean action of the assailant. The attack becomes all the more satanic when we see that a child was also sitting in the same motor-car. It is a matter of gratification that no communal colour is being given to this incident.—("Bande Mataram.")

Khwaja Hasan Nizami has issued a full statement of facts about the incident in the course of which he states that the deceased succumbed to the injuries after about three-fourths of an hour and that the alleged assailant is one Zahir who is a Pathan by caste. The Khwaja denies that Zahir is his relation. This young man is aged 18 and is a disciple of Ahmad Ali Kambalposh with whom the deceased was fighting out a case in a court of law at Delhi. The deceased's name is Pirzada Saiyed Muhammed Sadiq 'alias' Bhai Sanwalya. At the time of attack the assailant was all alone.—("Munadi.")

In another statement Khwaja Hasan Nizami states that Sardar Karam Singh, Inspector, C. I. D., has been appointed by Government to investigate into the shooting tragedy.—("Hamdard.")

"Riyasat" contradicts the rumour that the Maharajah of Jhind is shortly going to be converted to Christianity. It also contradicts the news that the ownership of Abdur Rashid's pistol has been traced. It remarks that the publication of such sensational items of news will ultimately lower the position of the Urdu Press.

"We know that Maulana Hasrat Mohani is at present with those who are flattering Government, and that this class of people is exploiting his sacrifices. While we gratefully acknowledge the Maulana's great sacrifices, we cannot help saying that although his sincerity has always been above question, yet his wisdom has always been doubtful. The greatest proof of his inability to stick to one thing is that in the beginning of December, 1927, he spoke at the Peshawar session of the Jamiyat-e-Ulama-e-Hind in favour of the Hindu-Muslim unity and the boycott of the Simon Commission, but in the last week of the same month he spoke, at the session of the Lahore Muslim League, in favour of co-operation with the Commission. Can the Mussalmans hope to attain their object by following the opinion of a man who changes his views so soon"—("Al Jamiyat.")

Lala Har Dayal who is now a great supporter of the Shuddhi and Sangathan movements, is about to return to India. It is understood that he is coming back to India with a view to make the atmosphere of the country more cloudy by his advocacy of the Shuddhi and Sangathan movements. We are not happy at the present somersault of the Lala.—("Riyasat.")

"Al-Ahram" states that the Paris Municipality has decided to build cheap houses for the benefit of the Muslim residents there.—("Hamdard.")

"Al-Ittehad" learns that the Turkish Government has cancelled the contract which was given to a Belgian firm for constructing a railway line between Siwas and Qaisariya.—("Hamdard.")

TRADES COUNCIL FOR CITY

BOMBAY, Feb. 17.

A meeting of various representatives from the Trades Union of Bombay was held recently at Parel under the presidency of Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla to form a Trades Council for the city of Bombay The objects of the proposed Council shall be to co-ordinate the efforts and activities of all the labour organisations and branches in the city of Bombay and its suburbs. Messrs. Nimbkar and Marcell were elected as provisional secretaries. A provisional office has been opened c/o The Bombay Municipal Workmen's Union, Bombay.—Free Press.

The significance to India of the large-sized movements of gold which have been a conspicuous feature of international finance within recent months was discussed at length by Mr. D. P. Khaitan, President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, at the annual general meeting of the Chamber this afternoon.—A.P.

BARODA SPRING FESTIVAL

MRS. LILALAVATI MUNSHI'S ADDRESS

(From a Correspondent.)

BARODA, Feb. 7.

On Saturday and Sunday, the 4th and 5th instant, Baroda celebrated the Spring Festival. There was a long and varied programme of speeches, music, etc., on both the days. Persons of literary note from outside were invited.

On Saturday evening, Mr. Munshi delivered an address in the Baroda College Hall on "The Baroda College: Past, Present and Future." On the same evening, a well-known bard of Gujerat recited historical tales. On Sunday morning, there were prize competitions.

On Sunday evening, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi delivered an address on "Aspasia: the spring incarnation among women." This was the most attractive feature of the programme and was attended by perhaps one of the largest gatherings seen in Baroda at the Maharaja Theatre.

ADDRESS ON ASPASIA

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi read her address which contained an appreciation of the life of the wife of Pericles, the great Athenian, in the light of recent research in history. The lecturer stated that Aspasia had paid the price of her individuality by being maligned by a succession of historians, but in the light of modern historical research she has emerged as the first emancipated woman in the history of the world who not only was a comrade of the greatest statesman of ancient Greece, but was a teacher of Socrates, a disciple of Anaxagoras, and the inspirer of unequalled artists like Phoedias, architect of Parthenon, of dramatists like Sophocles and Euripedes and of historians like Thucydidas. The condition of women in ancient Greece was as bad as in modern India. The women were not allowed to go out and were treated more or less as chattel. Aspasia was a foreigner and though married to Pericles was not accorded the full rights of an Athenian woman by reason of an Athenian Law. This was the reason why she was classed as a "Haetarae." On account of the freedom of her ways, the comic poets of Athens attacked her malignantly, and charges were levelled against her and Pericles. The charges were disproved and Pericles and Aspasia lived an ideal life.

IDEAL MARRIED LIFE

Mrs. Lilavati then dealt with the domestic life of Pericles and Aspasia as disclosed by latest investigations and stated that it was an ideal life where the husband and wife were both inspired by not merely physical sympathy, but a sympathy of emotions and intellect. The lecturer stated that marriage can never become an ideal one unless the parties were able to attain the triple sympathy in all its harmony.

The lecturer stated that Aspasia did not belong to one nation but to all times as the first incarnation of spring as she was the first emancipated woman, and the first woman to realise in her life the ideals of a married life which was based on complete equality and sympathy.

After the address was over the President Mr. N. K. Dixit, made a few remarks. Mrs. Munshi was then called upon by the audience and made a humorous speech on the joys of the spring festival. In the evening there was a lecture by Mr. Dayashankar Bhatt on the "Art of Dancing."

MY HEALTH

MAHATMAJI ON HIMSELF

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India:"—

It is a matter of great sorrow to me that my health should cause anxiety to many friends. Hitherto I have allowed Mahadev Desai subject to censorship to write whatever he has wished about my health, seeing that the breakdowns important or unimportant occurred whilst I was travelling, and were supposed to be due to fatigue, and because those who were in charge of me during the travels had a responsibility about my bodily condition. But circumstances have now altered. I am having a respite from travels and onerous public duties. I am taking part only to the extent that I wish in re-organising some of the activities in Gujarat specially educational, for which I am perhaps predominantly responsible. I have therefore felt called upon to take up what has been a hobby of a life-time, namely, dietetic experiments. They are to me as important as many of the most important activities which have engrossed me from time to time, and it was in the course of these experiments that the present so-called breakdown has occurred. The alarming registrations of doctors' instruments have had no response in my own feeling. But I have accepted the statement of medical friends that very often blood pressure patients feel no evil effects, although they may be stealthily present in the body, and must therefore be guarded against. Happily, however, even these instruments registered last Sunday a very great improvement, a fall from 214 mm. systolic to 178 mm. and a rise from 120 mm. diastolic to 118 mm. I am also taking the rest prescribed by Dr. Haribhai Desai and his medical companions and carrying on my dietetic experiments under their observations and guidance. Dr Muthu who seems to have made a special study of dietetics is also kindly guiding me by correspondence.

Having given all this information, I would implore newspaper correspondents to curb their pen and kindly to forget me and my health for the time being. And I would ask anxious friends not to worry about my health, accepting my assurance that I am in no hurry to die and that therefore I shall be taking all the care of of my body that is humanly possible for me, and is consistent with the ideals, to which the body is dedicated, and which I hold to be more precious than the body. Let the friends rest assured, that if the nation has any use for this body of mine, it is because a serious attempt has been made for many long years to live in truth for those ideals. I would ask them also to share my belief, which I hold even at the risk of being dubbed a fatalist, that not one hair of any one's body can be touched without his will, and that when he has no use for our bodies, he defies all the care, attention and skill that money, prestige, patriotism, friendship and what not can summon to one's assistance. This belief does not mean, that I do not want to take advantage of the assistance that medical friends all over India ungrudgingly and most generously render to me. I take that assistance gladly and faithfully. For God has given me no inkling of His intentions, but he has imposed upon me the duty of taking care of the body consistently with other more important obligations which, in my opinion, he has imposed upon me in common with the rest of humanity.

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ANARCHY PASSING FOR GOVT.

MR. ANDREWS SPEAKS OUT.

FOREIGN RULE AND SOCIAL PARALYSIS

PROBLEMS OF INDIAN SELF-GOVERNMENT.

It is extremely difficult for people in England to understand that British rule in India constantly stands in the way of progressive social reform, acting as an obstruction. Yet, so often has this happened of late, in practical experience, that most thoughtful Indians have bitterly come to the conclusion that without Swaraj being obtained, further social advance is almost hopeless. Even those who are most favourable to British rule are inclined to take this view, when questioned about the future relations of the two countries.

The tragedy of foreign government, even when benevolent and efficient, is this, that it remains foreign. It cannot be assimilated. It continues merely as something external. So it tends to come to grief, when it deals with internal affairs. This is the view of Mr. C. F. Andrews, in "Foreign Affairs."

No doubt it is historically true, that when things are in disruption and internal dissolution is going deeper and deeper, an autocratic foreign rule may for a time bring a semblance of peace and order and law. But such rule tends quickly to become burdensome, not because it desires to be so, but because it cannot follow rapidly enough those infinitely subtle personal changes which always proceed from within in any healthy organism. For foreign rule stands outside them and therefore cannot instinctively and spontaneously adapt itself to their needs.

MEANING OF FOREIGN RULE.

Thus, while the rule of the foreigner may at times give the shock needed to startle into new activity a decaying social order, it cannot keep the inner life perpetually responsive. To take a convenient analogy, the injection of strychnine may stimulate the sinking patient; but an overdose of the same strychnine would be fatal. Perhaps it was for this very reason, that John Stuart Mill characterized foreign rule as no rule at all, but only a kind of anarchy masquerading under the guise of government. It lacks the primary requisite of growth, namely, organic assimilation.

Since this aspect of foreign rule is not immediately apparent to those who view it from a distance, it may help readers in England if I give two illustrations that elucidate this lack of adaptability involving inevitable misunderstandings. The examples I take are extremely slight in themselves, but their consequences have been important.

The former of these happened twenty years ago. Lord Morley spoilt one of his finest speeches by calling Indians "natives." I can vividly remember, even to-day, the scene, when the leading professor in our college at Delhi read out in the Common Room Lord Morley's words, giving a faint stress to the word "natives" wherever it occurred. There was a perceptible resentment on the part of all those who were present. The conciliatory object of Lord Morely in making that speech was altogether lost, though the college staff wa snot unkindly disposed. It is quite relevant to note, that this branch in modern etiquette in speech goes on quite unchecked in both Houses of Parliament. Lord Birkenhead commits the same offence to-day. No one takes the trouble to correct the offenders. Indians themselves say bitterly: "What can we expect. We are a subject people, and we must drink the cup of our humiliation to the dregs."

The second example is much more recent. It refers to Lord Birkenhead himself. Nothing was farther from his mind than to hurt the feelings of educated Indians at the very time when he wished to pacify them. Yet, reading his conciliatory speech, I could see at once that it bristled with provocations. He declared with unction that he would never, never have ommitted a represenative of the depressed classes, if Indians had been appointed to the Statutory Commission—blindly oblivious to the fact that when South African Dominion status was granted, nothing whatever was done to represent the interests of the African natives, who are exactly parallel to the depressed classes in India. Indians are not slow in instituting comparisons when hypocritical professions are made of a superior righteousness. Earl Winterton's speeches were equally provocative; but since he habitually indulges in haughty, offensive arrogance, nothing better was expected of him. The net result of such speeches was to make the boycott of the Statutory Commission by all thoughtful patriots more certain than ever.

This lack of intimate contact between the two countries paralyzes high statesmanship. For statesmanship can hardly exist in a medium. They lose that courers, realizing that they are disliked, try to rule cautiously. They lose that courage which is necessary for great enterprises of reform. The one outstanding act in India, where such reform. The act in India, was the abolition of Sati, or widow burning, owing to Lord Bentinck's coloperation with Raja Ram Mohan Roy. But this was due to the happy coincidence of two remarkable personalities. It was rather the exception that proves the rule.

PLAYING FOR SAFETY.

The normal routine, which has become a rigid convention, is for the foreign ruler in all social matters to "play for safety." He dodges the plain issue, fearing an upheaval. A Mustafa Kemal Ghazi can carry out sweeping social changes, because his hand on the pulse of the people over whom his sway is almost absolute. He is their hero and supreme patriot. But a Viceroy, however noble-minded, is rather like a suspected enemy, who comes over from England to exploit India's weakness. This suspicion of British rule in India has become deep as life itself, and even noble acts come under its miasma.

It has been my daily experience for nearly a quarter of a century to watch the course of events in India, with an eager longing for advance in humanitarian directions. Every day my own conviction—slowly and painfully formed—has grown stronger, that the rule of the foreigner is now definitely standing in the way of healthy social reform. Even with the very imperfect Legislative Councils, under the Reform Act of 1919, progress has been far more rapid than under the autocracy which preceded. But it has not been rapid enough; and the official vote is continually given for reaction. It has been a commonplace of these recent years to watch the British Government in India relying for its support on those nominated and elected members who stand out for blank conservatism without progress. Government officials have been told to go into the lobby side by side with these conservative reactionaries.

It may be asked, in criticism of what I have written, whether the depressed classes themselves would stand to gain or to lose under Swaraj. This is a crucial question. Unhesitatingly I would say that to-day the strongest forces working for their emancipation are to be found outside Government circles. By far the most powerful movement for their upliftment is the National Movement. If the British rule were to cease to-morrow, the depressed classes would at once be brought into the foreground of the national programme. Japan was able partly to solve its own "untouchable" problem because it had the matter in its own hands from the very first. But in India, the spirit of reform is continually defeated by a laggard administration. While writing this, I am not unmindful of the fact that the rule of law in India, without respect of persons, has been one of the most persistent causes of whatever upliftment has already been made. But here again the evil of foreign rule is apparent, because the one person who claims exemption and privilege under the law is the foreigner himself.

All that I have tried to state cannot be reasoned out here. But what may carry conviction is the fact that the conclusions I have reached have been against the natural bent of my own mind, when I first came to India many years ago.

THE DEAD HAND.

I can see that I have left three vital questions almost without a direct answer:—

I can see that I have left three vital questions almost without a direct answer:—

(1) Will the acknowledged social evils, which have grown up along with the whole caste system, especially those relating to child marriage and widow re-marriage, be remedied more quickly under Swaraj, or will their removal be retarded?

(2) Will the purdah system, leading to the unhealthy seclusion of women among the higher classes, especially in Northern India, be brought more quickly to an end under Swaraj, or will it be strengthened?

(3) Will the existing absence of elementary rights of justice and civic freedom, noticeable in many of the Indian States, be relieved more speedily under Swaraj, or will its area increase?

My own personal experience has been that all these necessary changes are being retarded, rather than accelerated under the present system of Government. It is true a slight "speeding up" immediately appeared, when the semblance of Swaraj was given under the Reform Councils. But the unsatisfactory and half-hearted character of those reforms soon led to the very best and ablest Indian statesmen giving them up, after having tried them, as being essentially unworkable. That initial impulse, which promised to lead to something has now died away; and the suspicion of British rule has darkened every prospect. One of the finest members of the Indian Civil Service said to me: "The best that can be said for Dyarchy is this, that it is absolutely impossible to continue it. By its very nature it drives us forward to something more responsible."

The greatest of all hindrances to rapid social progress to-day is the almost complete lack of confidence between the rulers and the ruled. In such an unhealthy atmosphere no thoroughly healthy social reform is possible.

Added to this, a state has been reached in all these great issues, wherein the presence of a third party becomes a hindrance rather than a help, to progress. It is true that there might be for a time, more confusion, if the third party—the foreigner—were not in evidence. But there would be also infinitely more inner urge towards self-recovery and improvement. For initiative comes along with responsibility not through dictation. The hand of the foreigner after all, in the long run, is a dead hand; it cannot bring life.

AN APPEAL TO INDIAN MERCHANTS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In response to an appeal issued by Mr. B. G. Kher and myself, a large number of young men have enrolled their names with me as being willing to devote their full time or spare time as the case may be, in travelling commercial salesmenship. Most of them have expressed a keen desire to work hard to push the sales of Swadeshi articles both in the city and the mofussil. Further names of volunteers are being registered.

Here is a splendid opportunity for the producers and manufacturers of Swadeshi articles to advertise and push the sales of these articles, at practically little cost to themselves. The house-to-house visits that these young men will make, will bring Swadeshi articles to the notice of and secure customers from a large class of persons who, as circumstances exist in India, would scarcely be affected by merely reading advertisements in newspapers or who do not read newspapers at all.

At a time when England, Japan and other countries are devoting their earnest attention to capturing the Indian market, it is hoped that Indian merchants will not fail to employ the agency of Indians themselves to secure a market for them.

I therefore invite manufacturers of Swadeshi articles and goods of all sorts to co-operate with me in making the Scheme a success and to communicate with me in this matter as early as possible, with detailed information as to the kinds of goods, their prices, etc.—Yours, etc.,

NAYAN H. PANDIA.

Fort, Bombay.
110, Medows Street,

The group photo taken on Wednesday last at Nargol when Hon. Mr. Rieu visited it and attended a number of functions. He opened the Kikaji Karbhari Reading Room and Library. On the left of Hon. Mr. Rieu are Mr. Rustim Taleyarkhan, and Mr. Pestonji M. Kanga. On the right: Mr. Saikh, Collector of Thana, and Mrs. Rustim Taleyarkhan.

AMANULLAH'S TRIBUTE TO ZAGHLUL PASHA

"I LOVE INDIA"

REPLY TO INDIAN STUDENTS IN CAIRO

Hakim Muhammad Jamil has received messages of sympathy on the death of his father, Hakim Ajmal Khan, from Lord Hardinge and the Sultan of Muscat.—("Tej.")

The Secretary, Imperial Industrial Exhibition, Delhi, has informed "Tej" that a gold medal will be awarded on behalf of the Exhibition to the producer of the best Khadi to commemorate Hakim Ajmal Khan, as he was one of the patrons of the Exhibition.

It is a matter of great concern for the Indian Mussalmans to learn that the affairs of the Arabic Dar-ul-Uloom of Deoband have gone from bad to worse. The students have struck work and the College is patrolled by the police. The teachers, too, are not satisfied. Maulavi Azizur Rahman has been forced to resign and a resignation has been demanded from Maulana Anvar Shah as well. The accounts are in a topsy-turvy condition; the administration is also loose. The Dar-ul-Uloom is at present passing through most anxious times. We know it for certain that the authorities of the Institution are most autocratic and it is to this attitude of theirs that the College has been reduced to such a pitiable position. We request the Ulema and other leaders of the community to go to Deoband, study the situation on the spot and give their decision so that the College may be relieved of its present troubles. ("Darvesh.")

Sahibzada Aftab Ahmad Khan has replied to Khwaja Hasan Nizami's criticism of his activities as contained in his pamphlet entitled "Sarkar Ke Khushamadi aur Sarkash." The Sahibzada declares that he never subscribed to the political views of Dr. Ziauddin or Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah. In conclusion he re-affirms his faith in the Indian National Congress ("Hamdard.")

The Egyptian newspepers are full of accounts about King Amanullah Khan and are giving prominence to everything he did or said. A few anecdotes are given below:—When the King visited the Muhammad Ali Pasha mosque, a 'durban' came forward to cover the King's feet with the leather socks. But the King took those socks and said: "I cannot tolerate that any human being should touch my feet. I myself should touch my own shoes." At the Engineering College the King spoke as follows:—"That time of mine is the happiest when I spend my hours with the students. I myself teach the boys and I derive the greatest pleasure from it." In reply to the address given by the Egyptian Bar, Cairo, King Amanullah said: "We cannot repay the debt we owe to Egypt for we have learnt a great deal from the life, morals and teachings of Saiyed Jamaluddin Afghani..... Islam teaches justice. According to the teachings of Muhammad (may peace of God be upon him) justice is a duty. We Mussalmans are bothers unto one another. It is our duty to co-operate with one another in all things that are pious and good." At the Jamea Azhar the King talked for a long time with the Ulema on the causes of the religious backwardness of the Mussalmans and dwelt on the necessity of effecting a reform in the religious schools. At the Egyptian Parliament King Amanullah delivered a feeling speech at the end of which he said: "My heart is full of the memory of two persons. It is a pity that my eyes were not able to see them. But I offer my homage to their souls and it is my fervent prayer that God may grant them the best reward. Those two persons are Saiyed Jamaluddin Afghani and Sa'ad Zaghlul Pasha. It may be only formal on my part to pray for the dead inasmuch as they living in the very hearts of the people."

The Indian students residing at Cairo also presented an address of welcome. In reply the King said. "I love India. The Indians are my neighbours. The enthusiastic way in which they welcomed me in their midst, has convinced me of their love for Afghanistan." In short King Amanullah Khan's visit to Egypt will always live in the memory of the Egyptians. He lived in Egypt in quite a familiar way. Perhaps he is living in the same way in Kabul. He met all and sundry, without any distinction; he talked with the newspaper reporters; he visited the educational institutions like an ordinary citizen; he went to the Azhar mosque in disguise and offered his prayers there without disclosing his identity; but his most wonderful performance is that he went to the Egyptian Parliament and addressed the members there. "Al-Balagh" writes on the King's visit as follows:—"You inquire from any Egyptian child as to the reason why King Amanullah Khan is being so enthusiastically received in Egypt. Is it being done for the simple reason that he happens to be a Mussalman? Is it for the fact that he is an Easterner? He will at once say: No, there are other Mussalman and Eastern Kings besides King Amanullah, but I have not got as much lov efor them in my heart as I cherish for this young Afghan King. I love him because he is a true patriot, a true lover of freedom and equality. He is a King who does not appear to be the King. He treats me as if I am his brother." The paper further on observes:—"Amanullah Khan is a King by birth, but like other kings he does not consider himself to be different from other human beings. He does not, like other kings, look down upon the people and does not consider them fuel to satisfy the fire of his lust. He considers himself as one of the nation and treats people in a humane way. Is it strange that there are kings in the 20th century who look down upon their own nations who spend the nation's money on satisfacting their lust; whose daily occupation is mere luxury and whose stock-in-trade in life is nothing but pride. Such kings will be humiliated at the hands of their own peoples?" From this it appears what a wonderful change in the mentality of the Egyptian people has been wrought by the visit of King Amanullah Khan. If this mentality survives the position of the Egyptian King will become extremely delicate. ("Hamdard.")

TRIBUTE TO HAKIM AJMAL KHAN.

Dr. Zakir Husain has, in the course of an article in "Payam-e-Ta'alim," paid a glowing tribute to Hakim Ajmal Khan in which he declares that the Hakim Sahib represented all that is best in Islam and then concludes his article in these words: "It is a pity that Hakim Ajmal Khan is dead. But the reviver and messiah of the ancient system of medicine, the standard beare of religious and social reforms, the guide of the national education is living and will always live. That Ajmal Khan who is now dead, was so great that this world would not produce the like of him. But that Ajmal Khan who is alive, is still greater than the former and it is difficult for the people of to-day to estimate his true greatness."

In the January Number "Maarif" comments on Hakim Ajmal Khan's death in these terms:—He was a Messiah to lakhs of human beings, but he himself was in no way entitled to the Messiahship of any doctor or physician. Hakim Sahib's death is not a loss for his family, it is a loss for the community, nay for the whole country. It is a loss to knowledge, to civilisation, to statesmanship and to freedom. The elegy of one man is in fact the elegy of the entire nation.

After his arrival from Deoband Maulana Muhammad Ali went to Durgah Hazrat Nizamuddin to offer his sympathies to Khwaja Hasan Nizami on the murder of the latter's father-in-law. ("Hamdard.")

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